The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Election Day at the Capital.

Serious Rioting at Several of the Voting Places.

The City Carried by the Republicans.

General Order for the Government of the Unpaid Indian Commission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDIAN POLICY.

The President's order to the unpaid commission of ten, and Commissioner Parker's letter to his new Superintendents, both sent by Associated Press, very clearly indicate the Indian policy of his administration. The President says he wants the Indians protected in all their legal rights and stimulated to become industrious citizens in permanent homes; while the Commissioner desires them located on reservations, brought into civilized habits, treated with kindness and honestly dealt with, fairly and justly prepared for the inevitable change to pursuits more congenial to a civilized state, and secured in that peace which all good men wish to see established. The commissions to the unpaid Commissioners were to-day issued by the President, and General Parker is rapidly sending out those to his new Superintendents and Agents. Most of the army officers detailed have willingly accepted their work. When one was found who did not seem inclined to carry out the President's views heartily, he was set aside by General Parker for some one more in sympathy with the new policy, it being the Commissioner's purpose to get men on whom he can rely implicitly. Central and Northern superintendencies, comprising Nebraska, Kansas and part of the Indian Territory, are to be put entirely under the Quakers. These confirmed by the Senate are getting to work, and all civilian agents in this section will be removed and their places will be filled by Quakers yet to be appointed. Everywhere else throughout the Indian country, army officers are to be put on duty, so that in the end there will be about twenty Quaker Agents and Superintendents, and about sixty military officials. Not a man of the old stock is to be left, and the close of the summer will see an entirely new order of things wherever an Indian resides. General Parker has completed his Indian purchases, doing in two or three weeks what his predecessors have commonly occupied two or three months in doing. He got a better quality of goods at much lower prices than have ever before been bought for the Indians. He has already had much help from the volunteer commission, and will have their constant aid and co-operation in his labors. The bureau is satisfied that the incipient troubles in Kansas grew out of the hostility of the old Indian ring to the new Quaker policy being tried in that section, and expects like troubles for a few weeks in other parts of the country occupied by the Quakers.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The election here to-day has resulted in giving the city to the Republicans by over two thousand majority on the general ticket, and they have probably carried every one of the wards on Councilmen and Aldermen—certainly all but one. There has been a good deal of disturbance in some parts of the city, and at the polls near the houses of ex-Secretary Stanton and Senator Sherman. The negroes who were opposed to the colored man who voted the citizens' ticket brought on a riot, in which there was a sharp fight between the negroes and police, all of which are Republicans. The Chief of Police was considerably bruised with clubs and stones, and a number of policemen were also injured. One negro was shot dead and two or three others were wounded. The police are on the streets in full force this evening, and things are comparatively quiet. Twenty or twenty-five persons have been more or less injured during the day. The Democrats in some of the wards let the election go by default.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The President is trying hard to find out what is best to do in Georgia. He has been for some days investigating the case of Rev. H. M. Turner, recently made Postmaster at Macon. This person is a man of some ability, but Republicans from all parts of the State represent him as a man entirely unfit for any official position, and the probabilities are that he will soon be removed. The Attorney General has been asked for his opinion on the legal status of Georgia under the Reconstruction acts.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

T. Russell Jones, recently appointed Minister to Belgium, vice Sanford, resigned, has received his papers and leaves for Europe on the 25th instant. General Andrews, of Minnesota, appointed and confirmed to Copenhagen, has been transferred to the more important post of Stockholm, and also goes abroad the last of this month. The new Minister for Copenhagen has not yet been appointed.

PROPOSED MOVEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and family leave on Wednesday for West Point, and General Dent leaves on the following day for Minnesota. The President does not expect to be in Washington much of the time for the next six weeks, but does not say where he is going.

THE RIGHTS OF THE COLORED MAN IN PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Mayor Bowen has not yet signed the act of the City Council giving negroes the right to a seat in any part of a theatre, and two negroes who applied this evening for admission to dress circle seats were refused tickets. The act will be contested by the proprietors of theatres if it is signed.

PERSONAL.

Vinnie Ream, with her mother and friends, sailed to-day for Europe. She goes to Rome, to cut her statue of Lincoln.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GENERAL ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNPAID INDIAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following Executive order has been made:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 7.

A commission of citizens having been appointed by the President, under the authority of the law, in the management of Indian affairs, consisting of W. Welsh, of Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, of Chicago; George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; R. Campbell, of St. Louis; W. E. Dodge, of New York; E. S. Tobey, of Boston; F. A. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; Nathan Bishop, of New York, and H. S. Lane, of Indiana, the following regulations will, until further directions, control the action of the said commission, and of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in matters coming under their joint supervision:

First. The commission will make its own organization and employ its own clerical assistants, keeping its necessary expenses of transportation, subsistence and clerk hire, when actually engaged in said service, within the amount appropriated therefor by Congress.

Second. The commission shall be furnished with full opportunity to inspect the records of the Indian offices, and obtain full information as to the conduct of affairs therefor.

Third. They shall have full power to inspect in person or by sub-committee the various Indian Superintendencies and Agencies in the Indian country, to be present at the payment of the annuities and consultations and councils with the Indians, and, when on the ground, to advise the Superintendents and Agents in the performance of their duties.

Fourth. They are authorized to be present in person or by sub-committee at the purchase of goods for the Indian purposes, and inspect the said purchases, advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard thereto.

Fifth. Whenever they shall deem it necessary or advisable that the instructions of the Superintendents or Agents be changed or modified they will communicate such through the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, and in a like manner their advice as to changes in the modes of purchasing goods or conducting the affairs of the Indian Bureau. Proper complaints against Superintendents or Agents, or other officers, will in the same manner be forwarded to the Indian Bureau or Department of the Interior for action.

Sixth. The commission will, at their next board meeting, determine upon the recommendations to be made as to the plans of civilization or dealing with the Indians, and submit the same for action in the manner above indicated; and all plans regarding the expenditure of public money will be acted upon by the Executive or Secretary of the Interior before expenditure is made under the same.

Seventh. The usual mode of accounting with the Treasury cannot be changed, and all expenditures, therefore, must be subject to appropriations required by law and by the regulations of the Treasury Department; and all vouchers must conform to the same laws and requirements and pass through the ordinary channels.

Eighth. All the officers of the government connected with the Indian service are enjoined to afford every facility and opportunity to said Commissioners and their sub-committees in the performance of their duties, and to give the most respectful heed to their advice within the limits of such officers' positive instructions from their superiors; to allow such Commissioners full access to their records and accounts, and to co-operate with them in the most earnest manner to the extent of the proper work, in the general work of colonizing the Indians, protecting them in their legal rights, and stimulating them to become industrious citizens in permanent homes, instead of following a roving, savage life.

Ninth. The commission will keep such records or minutes of their proceedings as may be necessary to afford evidence of their action, and provide for the manner in which their communications with and their advice to the government shall be made and authenticated.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

Commissioner Parker instructs army officers assigned to duty as Indian Agents and Superintendents as follows:

"It being the wish of the Government of the United States to collect the Indians and locate them in permanent abodes upon reservations, and necessary appropriations having been made to assist them in sustaining themselves after such permanent location, by the pursuits of civilized life, you are earnestly requested to use your best efforts in the direction of this humane and wise policy. Hence you will use every means to inform yourself as fully as possible respecting the condition of Indians in your superintendency, impressing the Indian mind upon every opportunity with the views of government, and thus prepare them to submit to the change of their mode of life to a pursuit more congenial to a civilized state. You will endeavor to keep constantly before their minds the pacific intentions of the government, and obtain their confidence by acts of kindness and honesty in dealing with them, thereby securing that peace which it is the wish of all good citizens to establish and maintain. Your success in the accomplishment of these objects will depend greatly upon the efficiency, discretion and care to be exercised by you in the economical expenditure of the means placed at your disposal for this purpose, and it is confidently hoped that the result will prove the wisdom and expediency of your appointment for this responsible duty."

MILITARY TRANSFERS.

Brevet Major R. M. Hill, of Washington Arsenal, has been ordered to the command of the arsenal at Indianapolis. [illegible]

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed G. C. [illegible] Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixteenth District of Ohio.

AN OPINION.

Attorney General Hoar has given an opinion at the instance of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that the control of telegraphic communication with foreign nations, by means of cables landing from the shores of the United States, is within the constitutional authority of Congress to permit, regulate or prohibit, and that there can be no security for such enterprises while no authority or protection for them has been derived from acts of Congress. [illegible] of their own rights of soil and of privileges within their control, but they cannot grant rights which interfere with or limit the paramount constitutional authority of the United States.

[illegible]

It seems that the payment of $30,000 by the State Department for cable telegrams was erroneous. That sum of money was appropriated by Congress for the expenses of sending messages by cable, but not a dollar of it has yet been paid.

PERSONAL.

Rev. M. J. Cramer, United States Consul at Leipsic and brother-in-law of President Grant, arrived here Saturday evening accompanied by his wife. Both are stopping at the Executive mansion.

MARSHALSHIP OF NEBRASKA.

The President has appointed Joseph T. Hoyle United States Marshal for Nebraska.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Delano has decided that the stamps issued by the Warden of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, to be affixed to boxes of cigars made there, are without the slightest authority of law.

CITY ELECTION.

The election for Collector, Register, Surveyor, and Members of City Council, took place to-day. Major Richards, Superintendent of Police, had taken the precaution to secure to every voter the exercise of his franchise, and at the same time to preserve the peace of the polls. Restaurants and other drinking places were closed by the same authority. Long before day-break, crowds, principally of colored men, gathered at the polls and formed in line for voting, although this did not commence till 7 o'clock. There was, throughout the city, during the day, great excitement at the respective precincts. Towards noon several serious disturbances occurred, the following condensed account of which is taken from the Star: In the Sixth Ward, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a dispute took place between colored men in the vicinity of the First Precinct, corner of Ninth street east and I street south. Before, however, any conflict had occurred, the disputing parties got some distance off, and when they reached Twelfth street there was a fight. The police immediately went to the scene, when the parties to the fight ran. One of them, Geo. G. Poole, colored, was captured. The others escaped. Poole made a desperate resistance, and in the melee, Officer Greene, calling for assistance, Christopher Bohlayer rushed in and the negro at once attacked him. Officer Greene in an attempt to save Bohlayer from being killed, was compelled to let Poole escape. He managed to reach Bohlayer in time, but not until he had been beaten badly and received two terrible gashes with a razor in the fleshy part of the thigh. He was carried home and medical aid summoned. With this exception matters were quiet and orderly. The Citizens' tickets were printed on plain white paper, and the Republican, as in the other wards, were white, faced with blue, and glazed backs. It having been noised around that every man employed in the navy yard who voted the citizens' ticket would be booted, the Citizens' party, early this morning, commenced passing tickets, and finally, about 11 o'clock, there was a large number of Citizens' tickets in circulation with blue backs, similar in size and appearance to the Republican tickets. Many of the colored men in this manner voted the Citizens' ticket ignorantly, not only in the Sixth but other wards. Between 1 and 2 o'clock exaggerated reports were afloat as to election riots in the Seventh Ward. Arthur Taylor, Randolph Cole, alias Blunkin, and Samuel Dorsey, engaged in a fight with sticks, stones, and other missiles, occasioned by something said about a woman. In fighting they [illegible] the noise being heard at the polls, a large crowd was attracted. The police from the nearest precinct promptly repaired to the spot, when an attempt was made to escape. Pistols being fired increased the crowd largely. The officers arrested the parties and with some difficulty conveyed them to the station house, and the crowd in the alley was cleared by a squad of mounted men. The disturbance had nothing whatever to do with the voting. About 10 o'clock Julius Wallace, colored, and a friend were leaving the polls near the corner of Thirteenth and M streets, in the Second Ward. Wallace was stopped and questioned as to having scratched the name of Chase, the regular Republican nominee for Alderman, and he, after some words, was attacked by the crowd who knocked him out of his buggy and beat him. The police immediately entered the crowd, and with some difficulty replaced Wallace in his buggy. Officers O'Hare, Jarboe and Brennahan were roughly handled and bruised with stones, but they, with others of the force, a squad of mounted men having arrived on the ground, succeeded in putting down the riot, Wallace and his friend going off in the buggy at a rapid gait amid a shower of stones. About the same time, Timothy Rogers was attacked with stones, etc., and badly beaten before the crowd could be driven off. His offence was that he would vote the Citizens' ticket. The disturbance occasioned a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood, and reports that riots were going on attracted from other precincts of this ward, as also the several precincts of the Third Ward, almost the entire crowd therefrom, and for a time there was not enough voters left to form a respectable line.

Hardly had voting been resumed at the Thirteenth and M street polls before more excitement took place, this time on Twelfth street. "Cas." Stuart, one of the leaders of the colored citizens' movement, was noticed sitting in the store of W. F. Given, on Twelfth street, when a large crowd of colored men gathered for the purpose of mobbing him. Stuart managed to get in among the rear buildings in that square, and the mounted police made a dash through the crowd, forming a line in front of the store until some of the police dismounted escorted those who appeared the leaders in the attack out of the crowd. Later in the afternoon the crowd increased in front of the store, and became more boisterous, finally obliging the family of Mr. Given to leave the premises. Stuart in the meantime had taken refuge in an upper room. The police force, having arrived in considerable numbers, formed lines in front of the house and kept the crowd back. Major Richards, Superintendent of Police, sent to Stuart to know if he wished to come out, and received from him an affirmative answer. The police were then ordered to clear the crowd from the front of the building, which they did with considerable difficulty, the crowd shouting, "Here he comes!" "Hang him!" "Come out here and go to your dinner!" "Your wife has strawberries and cream!" etc. Major Richards having taken his position at the front door of the store, Stuart in a few minutes appeared, which was the signal for the crowd to make a dash at him, but they were beaten off by the mounted police. Lieutenant Taft and the dismounted police then formed a hollow square around Stuart, who was in company with Major Richards and the police, and Stuart commenced to march off in that order. The mob whooped, swore and threatened to mob Stuart, and it required all the exertions of the mounted police to prevent him being lynched on the spot. Stuart was escorted down L street to Thirteenth, and thence to the corner of the alley, near the polls where he lived, and there he cast his vote. This alley was literally packed with colored men, as also was the alley on the opposite side of the street, and scarcely had Major Richards left the polls with Stuart, when a volley of stones was thrown at the mounted police. The mounted officers were struck. The mounted officers warned them to desist, and charged upon the crowd, but quickly the attack was recommenced. At the corner of K street the stones began to fly so fast that it was dangerous for all parties in the neighborhood, and the police fired into the party engaged in throwing the stones, but this seemed to enrage the crowd, who threw stones in larger quantities, and several pistols were fired. The officers, realizing that prompt measures should be taken to put down the riot, fired directly into the crowd, when there was a general stampede and the police pursued the fugitives. [illegible] colored, was killed. [illegible] He was one of the foremost in the attack on Major Richards, and struck the Major several severe blows on the arm and head with a club, and fired a pistol at him within two feet of his head. The wildest excitement prevailed after the firing, the negroes congregating in masses, yelling with rage against the police, and calling out that the policeman had killed Smith. Meantime, the policemen who behaved with great self-possession moved up and down through the crowd, preventing anything like a riotous demonstration. Major Richards, though much injured, remained on the ground in a carriage. Another man, named John Roberts, received a shot in the head, and another one which passed through the skull, out and above the opposite ear. An aged colored man, who was too old to take an active part in the attack, received a shot in the head, and was taken to the station. The policemen, Mrs. Drobert and Stewart were on the ground, and assisted to Roberts, and proceeded with him to the Freedmen's Hospital. They express the opinion that he may possibly recover, but there is little hope. After the riot it was found that several policemen had been struck and bruised. The crowd did not seem inclined to leave the locality of the riot, and threats were made toward the police, and for a little time it appeared as if the rioters were determined to have a regular battle with the guardians of the peace. Mayor Bowen was on the ground soon after the occurrence, and was busily engaged in endeavoring to restore order and quiet the excitement.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 7.

PROPOSED RECEPTION OF GEORGE PEABODY.

Preparations are being made to welcome George Peabody, who is expected here next week. A public reception has been proposed by the city authorities, but several of his relatives who have come here to meet him, say he would greatly prefer no demonstration, whatever, and suggest that the reception take place at a private house.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE POPE.

In the Catholic churches, notices were read, yesterday, announcing contributions for the Pope next Sunday. Chancellor Preston moved that donations should be more liberal than usual, owing to the depleted condition of the Pope's treasury, and the necessity of paying the expenses of the Œcumenical Council.

CUBA.

It is reported to-night, through Spanish sources, that a large force of the insurgents has surrendered, and a blockade runner has been captured. The Cuban Junta reports offers of men from the South and West in large numbers, but is accepting very few. Enlistments here are still progressing favorably.

STOCKS.

The bank statement on Saturday, combined with the numerous rumors about Vanderbilt and other movements, were the chief cause of stock depression to-day. Many operators sold out in the expectation of a heavy decline this week in the principal stocks. Several operators, recently on the bull side, have turned bears.

COLONIZATION.

The agents of an association recently formed at Marseilles, France, for a colony in the United States, have arrived here, and will start West in a few days to select locations. The colony will include 400 men, with their families.

KANSAS.

Indian Troubles on the Western Border—Swedish Settlers Preparing to Abandon Their Farms on the Saline—A United States Mail Party Missing.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Late despatches from Western Kansas, says that a courier from Adjutant General Moorehouse, who left for the Saline with scouts on Friday, reached Ellsworth Saturday for help to take care of the wounded. The courier represents that what are left of the Swedes in that region were preparing to leave for Chicago.

A mail party due at Fort Larned on the 3d inst. has not been heard from. It is supposed to have been captured.

Guards have been sent to different stations on the railroad, to protect life and property. Bands of Indians daily cross the railroad going north and south. One hundred men were to leave Hays City to-day to scout on the Solomon River.

A surveying party that was attacked on the Solomon a few days since, came into Hays City on Saturday, being unable to do anything on account of the Indians.

BUFFALO.

Dissolution of the Elevating Association—Great Reduction in Rates.

[illegible]

Canadian Items.

OTTAWA, June 7.—[illegible]

THE M'CONNEL MURDER.

Thirteenth Day of the Trial of Wm. A. Robinson at Jacksonville.

Arguments of Judge Shaw and Hon. J. C. Robinson for the Prisoner.

State's Attorney Brown on the Part of the People.

The Case to Go to the Jury To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 7.

The thirteenth day of the trial of William A. Robinson, charged with the murder of M. McConnel, commenced this morning at 8 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, when the arguments of counsel were continued.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The court room was crowded to overflowing, and from first to last the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. A large number of visitors from abroad are present, and the close of this closely-contested trial is watched with the greatest interest.

ARGUMENT OF HON. A. SHAW, OF THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

This morning, upon the coming in of the court, Hon. A. Shaw, of the prisoner's counsel, made the second argument for the prisoner, speaking substantially as follows:

Mr. Shaw said he approached the argument of this case not in a spirit of levity, which had characterized some of the counsel upon the other side, and especially one of them. He had felt the responsibility of the position he occupied in his relation to his client, who was on trial for his life. He could not understand how gentlemen could indulge such pleasurable emotions as they had manifested in view of the solemnity of the investigations before them. He had known the deceased. He was a man whose history was intimately connected with the history of the State of Illinois and all her public enterprises. His voice has been heard in the advocacy of the great measures which have been adopted. He contributed largely to the high position which we, as a people, occupy to-day. He was an advocate of general intelligence and education. Here in this beautiful city of Jacksonville, we behold the spires pointing to the heavens; here we see the evidences of Christianity; here we see the institutions of intelligence; here the blind are taught to read, the dumb are taught to understand; here, in this beautiful Athens of the great West, has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin one of your most estimable, worthy and esteemed citizens; here has been committed one of the most horrible and atrocious murders that was ever perpetrated in the annals of crime. He said he was not here to make excuses or apologies for that hellish individual who committed the crime. He was not here to vindicate crime, but he was as ready as anybody to ferret out and bring to speedy punishment the murderer of General McConnel. But while he knew General McConnel well, he knew William A. Robinson, the prisoner at the bar, equally as well; knew his father and mother before they were married. He had known the prisoner from childhood down to the present time. He had seen his little feet tottering to Sabbath School; he had seen him on the streets with his playmates; he had grown up under his very eyes, and he knew him as well as he knew the members of his own household. He and one of his neighbors as School Directors had the fortune to secure the services of the prisoner to teach their neighborhood school. He knew him as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lawrence County for more than a year, and never did intelligence come to his ears from any source to horrify the community as shocked his old neighborhood when the news came that William A. Robinson was charged with murder. No man who knew him believed it for a moment, and let this case go as it may, none of his old associates will believe that he is guilty of this crime. But he is here to-day upon trial for his life, and the jury must be his judges. It is conceded that General McConnel was found murdered in his office on the 6th day of February last; it is conceded that the murder was committed near 9 o'clock in the morning of that day. But the question for the jury to decide is: Did William A. Robinson, prisoner at the bar, commit that crime? Does the proof show that he committed it? Does it show that he was in the vicinity of where the murder was committed at the time? This must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. If the evidence were to go so far to show that Robinson was in the house of the deceased at the time the murder was committed, that would not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he was the murderer. Even if it was proved that the prisoner was in the house, could the jury say beyond all reasonable doubt that nobody else could have committed the crime? not that it was probable that somebody else may have been the murderer, but that it was not possible. As long as it is shown beyond a possibility that some other person than the prisoner could have committed the crime, it is not shown beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner did it. The evidence against the prisoner must be so strong as to preclude the possibility of anybody else committing the murder. As long as it is proved that somebody else may have committed the crime, it leaves it as a matter of conjecture, and when the field of speculation is entered there is no end to it, and no definite, certain conclusion can be arrived at sufficient to satisfy a reasonable man beyond a doubt. Whoever murdered George McConnel must have entered it in daylight and within a few feet of the members of the family and of the servants in the house at the time. Mr. McConnel, his wife and the hired girl were at home in the house, and he must have been a bold man, indeed, who would go into a house in daylight, under such circumstances. It has been shown there must have been a motive for the commission of the crime, and it is allowed in this case that the motive was a note of $400 which General McConnel held against the prisoner. It is alleged that a list of all the notes and papers of the deceased were carefully searched, and this note could not be found among his papers nor on the list of notes. But is there any proof that General McConnel ever had these notes? [illegible] He paid the note on which the Kelsey Brothers were security, but there is no proof that the note on which Captain Fanning was security was ever lodged at the house, and the note which it is alleged formed the motive for the murder. But it is alleged that the prisoner entered his book so as to show that the note was paid at a time prior to the murder; but, even admitting that the books had been altered, as alleged by the people, a theory could be furnished consistent with the theory of the innocence of Robinson, which he thought the jury should be told. [illegible]

[illegible]

Colonel Robinson concluded his argument, which was one of great force, as follows:

Gentlemen of the jury: I am satisfied that you are not convinced from the evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that William A. Robinson committed this offence. There may be circumstances that seem to look suspicious; but that is not the way you find verdicts. If one or two witnesses in whom you have confidence had come up here and sworn that they saw the prisoner strike the fatal blow, you would find him guilty, because you would be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that he did it. But does this testimony satisfy you as well as that? If not, you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable and rational doubt. The theory advanced by Mr. Brown that the prisoner went to the office of General McConnel and got into an altercation with him, and under the excitement of the moment struck him down, is wholly outside the case. There is no proof of it. We don't stand upon any such theory. We stand here and say we did not kill Murray McConnel at all. We don't stand here and say we are guilty of manslaughter. We stand here and say we are guilty of no crime. We say we have been sufficiently wronged already by confinement in the darkness of a loathsome cell. We ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to view this case in all its parts, and unless you are satisfied that we are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, to come forward and set us free. [illegible] We ask for a merciful construction of the acts of the prisoner. We ask you to construe his acts in the light of mercy. We ask this because he, like you and I, is mortal and frail. [illegible] We ask you not to take the life of this young man unless it is upon the most perfect and complete proof. We ask you to let him go home to his honorable grave; so that when the little boy visits that grave he may not feel that he visits the grave of a dishonored father. We ask you to bring words of cheer and hope to his aged father; we ask for no mercy outside of a consideration for human frailty, but to that extent you should govern your action from a just and Christian standpoint.

EFFECT OF COLONEL ROBINSON'S ARGUMENT.

At the close of the learned gentleman's appeal, he was greeted by a burst of applause that all the efforts of His Honor, Judge Hodges, failed to suppress. During the argument one or two of the jurymen and very many of the spectators were sobbing most audibly, and when the last words of the speaker faded away there was a moment's silence, and then the large hall trembled with the manifestations of popular excitement and applause. A score or more of bouquets were thrown to the able advocate and he was loudly cheered, especially by the ladies. In many respects the scene was a disgraceful one, wholly opposed to all the sentiments of dignity which should characterize a court of justice. Considering, however, the intense and apparently uncontrollable feeling of interest which has attended all the arguments in the case, the manifestation may be claimed to have not been without some excuse. It certainly was a brilliant triumph of the learned counsel, and one of which he may justly feel proud. To-morrow morning the closing argument for the people will be made by Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, and in the afternoon the case will be given to the jury.

ALBANY.

Meeting of the National Typographical Convention.

ALBANY, June 7.—The National Typographical Union met this morning, appointed a Credential Committee, and adjourned till noon. There were 120 delegates present.

ALBANY, June 7.—In the National Typographical Convention this afternoon the Committee on Credentials reported, calling attention to the large number of proxy representatives, and recommended that all such be rejected. They also recommended that the ladies representing the Woman's Typographical Union No. 1, of New York, be admitted to seats within the bar of the convention. The report was accepted, when a long discussion took place on the proxy representation, which was finally referred to a special committee.

The case of the division in the Springfield, Ill., Union was referred to a special committee.

The President then read the annual report. Nine new subordinate unions have been added the past year. The schism in Springfield, Ill., Union continues. The difficulty in the Boston Union continues, and he suggested that the holding of the next meeting of the convention there might have a beneficial effect. The Knoxville and Virginia City, Nevada Unions, have been dissolved. Six strikes had taken place in the past year. All were successful except that in Trenton, N. J. He strongly recommended the recognition of woman labor, and urged that a charter be granted to the union formed in New York by women. He recommended a settlement of the illegibility of pressmen to become members, and proposed that the representation to the National Union be upon a pro rata basis of one 300 to 500 members; two for 500 to 1,000; three for 1,000 and one additional for 1,000. The report was received and referred to a committee for classification of subjects for discussion.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts for the past year were $2,400.66, and expenditures $1,675.20. The Artemus Ward Fund had increased the past year $1,180.63. $1,000 of which had been invested in government bonds.

D. W. Flynt, of Washington, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the National Typographical Union, subversive of its interests and in violation of the policy, principle and objects of the organization, to make race or color a test of admission of membership.

Resolved, That it will be flagrantly unjust for any subordinate union to deny admission to any printer merely on the ground of race or color.

On motion of Mr. Murry, of New Orleans, the resolutions were tabled—56 to 28.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

ILLINOIS.

The Southern Insane Asylum Difficulty—Fatal Stabbing Affray in the State Penitentiary.

[illegible]

The Denver and Cheyenne Railroad

[illegible]

Fire at St. Albans.

[illegible]

Base Ball.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Promulgation of the New Spanish Constitution.

Rioting in the Streets of Madrid.

The Irish Church Bill Likely to Fail in the House of Lords.

Course to be Pursued by Gladstone in Such an Event.

Spain.

PROMULGATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—A RIOT IN MADRID.

MADRID, June 7.

The new constitution was promulgated yesterday, with great pomp. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, members of the Executive Council and the Deputies to the Cortes proceeded from the Chambers to a platform which was erected in front of the halls of Congress. There the Secretary of the Cortes read the constitution. It was received with loud cheers by an immense concourse of people gathered in front of the platform. On returning to the Chamber, the deputies each took an oath to protect the constitution. When the deputies were retiring from the platform some hisses were heard in the street, and a tumult ensued among the crowd. The disturbance was increasing and threatening to become serious, in spite of the efforts of the troops to put a stop to it, when the Military Governor of the city appeared, and, with great presence of mind, rushed among the foremost of the rioters, shouting, "Viva Soverania Nacionale." This changed the feeling of the mob, who joined in cheering the Governor, and the tumult ceased. Only two men were killed and several wounded. The Deputies subsequently returned to the platform and witnessed a grand military review. Over 30,000 troops filed past. The enthusiasm manifested was very great. It was noticed, however, that none of the Republican Deputies participated in the proceedings. A civic procession followed in the afternoon. In the evening there was a grand exhibition of fireworks. At least one hundred thousand visitors from the country were in Madrid during the day to attend the celebration.

The remains of several Spanish celebrities have arrived here for deposit in the Pantheon.

In the Cortes, to-morrow, a bill will be presented by the majority creating Marshal Serrano Regent of Spain, but without power to sanction laws or dissolve the Chambers.

ANXIETY ABOUT CUBA.

MADRID, June 7.

There is much anxiety about Cuba on every hand. The government is unwilling to publish telegrams received from Cuba, which augments uneasiness.

Great Britain.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 7.

The Liberal journals deplore the course adopted by the Conservative Peers in respect to the Irish Church bill, while the Times predicts that, if this policy of rejection is carried out, the result will be that the House of Lords will be obliged to accept the same bill at a later period, with a sense of humiliation. The bill must pass. The nation, by the voice of the House of Commons, has so pronounced, and cannot recede.

LONDON, June 7.

In reply to a Conservative deputation to-day, Lord Derby said he spoke as a unit in the House of Lords, not wishing to influence the minds or fetter the action of others. While many friends of the Irish Church wish to amend and not reject the bill, he was persuaded that rejection was the only course. He believed the bill would be rejected by a large majority. Such a course was the safest on such a revolutionary step. He felt satisfied that it would receive the assent of the Conservatives of the country, who would continue to increase their support, if the coercion of the press was attempted.

A meeting of Conservatives was held in London to-night. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Irish Church bill. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone proposes, in case the Lords reject the bill, to prorogue the present session of Parliament immediately, and inaugurate a new session in order to secure the passage of the bill. It is proposed to create a new batch of Peers, including the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Amberly, the eldest sons of the most liberal peers, and all the Scotch and Irish peers now without seats in the House of Lords.

The Pall Mall Gazette regrets the bad effect the position the Lords have assumed will have on Ireland, particularly in regard to the land question. To rule in the sense of deciding what the nation shall or shall not decide upon is beyond the competence of the House of Lords or other governing body.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE ALFRED.

Advices state that the frigate Galatea, with His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, sailed for New Zealand April 3, destination Galatea, New Zealand, Fiji, through the South Sea Islands, Sandwich Islands, thence to Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Pinagree, Calcutta, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, a fifteen months' voyage.

Heavy rains caused a freshet in Hunter River. Great preparations were being made at New Zealand for the reception of Prince Alfred.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

LONDON, June 7.

The steamers Samaria, Colorado, Deutschland and Paraguay have arrived out.

France.

THE TURF.

PARIS, June 7.

Bay colt Glaneur won the grand prize of a hundred thousand francs yesterday, beating eleven horses. The Emperor, Empress, Queen of Holland and other notables were present.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, June 7.

Balloting in the cases of undecided elections is going on quietly in the different departments.

LONDON, June 7.

Letters from Paris state that a strong pressure is brought to bear in the undecided elections to prevent the return of the Opposition candidates. The contests between Thiers and Shee, and between Favre and Henri Rochefort, are regarded with much interest. The Emperor, it is asserted, views the probable election of Rochefort as a personal, if not a deadly insult. The ultimate results of the elections and their effect on the government are regarded with great curiosity. The government is fully alive to the heaviness of the blow and the difficulties it will have to meet in the future. Its friends tender advices freely, but the only concession possible is a parliamentary government, which the Emperor regards with particular aversion. The government is inclined to do something as soon as possible, and with the least inconvenience. If the balloting results in favor of Rochefort, a step will, probably, be taken immediately.

Austria.

A CONTUMACIOUS BISHOP.

VIENNA, June 7.

Bishop Lense, having refused to obey a legal summons to appear before a secular court, was arrested and brought to court by the police.

Sandwich Islands.

LEPROSY ALARMINGLY PREVALENT IN THE ISLAND OF TAHITA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.

Honolulu advices are to May 24. A severe earthquake occurred at Malaki on the 4th of April, causing considerable alarm but no serious damage.

Despatches from the Duke of Edinburgh had been received at Honolulu. His advent was looked for with considerable interest.

Leprosy prevailed to an alarming extent on the Island of Tahita, a favorite resort of whale ships. Over half of the population was affected. The disease is spreading rapidly.

Intelligence from the Marquesas Island states that the French Governor lately in charge of the Marquesas group has been recalled, and a new appointment made. Drunkenness was fearfully prevalent on the Island of Hivia.

IOWA.

The Muscatine Republican County Convention—Delegates to the State Convention.

MUSCATINE, June 7.—The Republican County Convention to select delegates to the State Convention chose the following named gentlemen: R. M. Burnett, John Mahin, John A. Parvin, L. D. Ingersoll, L. H. Washburne, C. Baker, W. C. Evans, B. S. Cone, S. McNutt, A. Clark (colored), Jacob Butler, John W. Jayne, Geo. Bagley and Wm. Lundy.

A very animated debate was had on a resolution favoring the primary election system, but it was finally defeated, the delegates generally not thinking the themselves authorized to make this radical change in the party government.

A resolution sustaining our Supreme Court against the Supreme Court of the United States on the railroad bond question, was rather unceremoniously defeated, by a motion to adjourn, which was carried by an uproarious vote.

KENTUCKY.

Mysterious Negro Meetings in Louisville—Railroad Transfer.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Considerable excitement prevails in the lower portion of the city, caused by weekly meetings of a band of negroes, whom, it is alleged, are uniformed and have their regular drill. Steps are being taken to ascertain whether their meetings are of a peaceful or warlike character. If the latter, they will be dispersed. Their headquarters is in a small church.

The Superintendent and the Directors of the Louisville & Cincinnati Air Line Railroad have formally received it from the company's Chief Engineer. Regular trains will commence running about the 15th inst.

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

San Francisco Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

WILSON—STEVENS—At Harvard, Ill., June 7, by [illegible], Mr. Guy Wilson to Miss Frances I. Stevens, daughter of Isaac B. Stevens, all of Harvard.

PARKER—BROOKS—In this city, May 26, at the residence of L. A. Gilbert, Esq., by Rev. J. B. Sweeney, J. J. Parker, of Alliance, Ohio, to Emma J. Brooks.

CULVER—POWERS—In this city, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, James E. Culver and Catherine Powers.

CHARLES—EVA—In this city, June 1st, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, Thomas A. Charles and Mary Jane Eva.

BLANGLOIS—BAKER—In this city, June 4, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, Nicolas C. Langlois and Julia Baker.

HERRICK—DEWEY—In this city, June 3, by Rev. Dr. Fowler, William H. Herrick and Alitha Dewey.

COOK COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, Are authorized to receive advertisements for THE TRIBUNE at our lowest rates. Also, agents to receive advertisements or notices for all Newspapers or Magazines (in any language) in the U. S. or Territories, at the published lowest rates. Office 87 Dearborn-st.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

WRENN, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., buy and sell at most favorable rates, Government Securities, Cook County Bonds, Chicago City Bonds, Land Warrants and College Scrip, Gold, Coupons and Silver. We execute orders, by telegraph, at the New York Stock Exchange, for purchase and sale, on margins, of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, charging same commissions as New York Brokers. Deposits received and liberal interest allowed.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

There will be a special conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1 K. T., at their asylum in the Masonic Temple, 7 1-2 o'clock this (Tuesday) Evening, for work on the order of Red Cross. Every Sir Knight is expected to be present. Resident and visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited to meet with us as above. Per order of the E. C. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

CLOTHS.

SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,

Just Received by

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

34 and 36 Lake-st.

PURCHASING AGENT.

PURCHASES IN CHICAGO.

NOTICE.—Agents of the American Merchants' Union Express will address all purchasing orders [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Meys, Wulff & Werner, of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Fred. Meys having retired from the firm. FREDERICK MEYS, J. F. WULFF, ERNEST WERNER. Chicago, May 28, 1869.

The business heretofore carried on under the style and firm of Meys, Wulff & Werner, of Chicago, will be continued by the undersigned under the name and style of WULFF & WERNER, who will settle the liabilities of the old firm, and receive all collections. CHICAGO, May 28, 1869.

PATENT MAGIC MIRROR.

OTTO HENNIG & CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the

Patent Magic Mirror,

or "Portable Bay Window," beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to fill all orders for the same at the shortest notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Come and see this wonderful invention, at Room 8 Smith & Nixon's Building.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.

All bodies remaining in the vault on the 15th inst. will be buried without further notice. J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Treasurer. Office 106 Lake-st.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Will take proposals for building a house from parties who will take in part payment a two-story house and lease of lot on Adams-st. Apply to REA & COATES, Real Estate Agents, 34 Dearborn-st.

CAUTION! LOST.

The public are hereby cautioned against the negotiation of a certain certificate of deposit issued to the order of John Burns, by the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, of Chicago, for eight hundred dollars ($800), bearing date of May 26, 1869, and numbered 9,[illegible]. The same having been lost and payment stopped thereon. JOHN BURNS, 178 Wabash-av.

The Little Western

Will be sold by Sheriff's Sale, at 10 o'clock a. m., on WEDNESDAY, June 9th, 1869, at the west end of Lake-st. bridge.

INTERNAL REVENUE. COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The Annual List of Special taxes (Licenses) having been returned to me by the Assessor, for collection, Notice is therefore given to all persons having Special Taxes to pay, that said taxes are now due and must be paid at my office, Room 8 Custom House Building, Chicago, ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30TH, 1869. EDMUND JUSSEN, Collector. Chicago, June 1, 1869.

MUSIC.

BONNIE ATHLEINE.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SONG AND CHORUS.

BY FRANK HOWARD.

Lovers of the better order of Music are certain to be pleased with this Song. It cannot fail to become popular. Send 35 cents to any music dealer, or to the publisher, and get a copy by mail. T. W. MARTIN, Publisher, 113 Madison-st.

WANTED.

TEACHERS.

An experienced lady teacher of Latin and French, one of mathematics, and one of piano music, wish positions for the next school year. Address L. M. TEACHERS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED,

By the editor of a popular and successful newspaper, [illegible]

WIRE WINDOW SHADES.

KEEP OUT THE FLIES.

Kelley's Wire Window Shades, 164 LAKE-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

Iowa Normal Academy of Music, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

[illegible]

CLOTHING

BELDING & CO.'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

Cassimere Suits, Scotch Mixtures, Cheviot Suits, Dress Suits, Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests, Linen and Duck Goods of all Descriptions.

Clothing Made to Order.

ALSO,

A VERY LARGE & ELEGANT STOCK OF

Boys' Clothing

We Manufacture our Entire Stock, and willing to work for SMALL PROFITS.

G. T. BELDING & CO.,

Cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

We can negotiate, at once, Loans on desirable Improved Property, in sums of $5,000 and upward.

FIELD, KING & CO., First National Bank Building, basement, cor. State and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN.

1. On CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $3,000 and upwards.
2. On ILLINOIS FARMS, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
3. PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES always wanted.
4. LARGE LOANS A SPECIALTY.

SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO., 155 & 157 LaSalle-st.

COMMERCIAL & REAL ESTATE PAPER.

We are buying First-Class Commercial and Real Estate Paper. FIELD, KING & CO., First National Bank Building, Basement, corner State and Washington-sts.

MONEY.

$10,000—Ten Thousand Dollars of purchase money mortgages wanted. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We are prepared to negotiate loans on first class improved Chicago real estate in sums of $5,000 and upwards at 9 per cent. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums from $500 to $5,000 on good inside real estate and on easy terms. Apply to JAS. A. COWLES, Room 3, 88 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

In sums of $[illegible] and upwards on improved city property, for three years or less. DAVIS & TILTON, [illegible] Madison-st.

$5,000.

Wanted, to borrow, $5,000 on three first-class residences, for a term of years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

$5,000.

Ten per cent per annum will be paid for the use of $5,000 for five or seven years. Security amounting to $15,000 will be given. Address F, care Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS. [illegible]

PUBLIC HOUSES.

REVERE HOUSE,

Boston, Mass.

This noted hotel has been thoroughly remodeled, [illegible] WRISLEY, WETHERBEE & CO., Proprietors.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS.

HUNT, BARBOUR, & HALE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

72 and 74 Wabash-av.,

Offer Special Bargains in

Domestics and Prints

Bought Prior to the Advance.

EDWD. MENEKL'S

Lithographic Office,

Removed to First National Bank Building, southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WOOL.

Sturges, McAllister & Co., Wool Commission Merchants, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.,

COMMISSION, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

100,000 pounds White and Blue Mixed Yarn.
5,000 pairs All Wool Blankets.
10,000 pieces All Wool Flannel.
10,000 pieces Cassimere.
15,000 pieces Jeans.
15,000 Woollen Shawls.
5,000 Union Coverlets.
1,000 All Wool Coverlets.
5,000 dozen All Wool Socks.
1,000 dozen Balmoral Skirts.
500 packages Cotton Goods.

Direct from Manufacturers, with Orders to SELL.

STURGES, McALLISTER & CO.

JAMES OTIS. W. A. MACONDRAY. F. W. MACONDRAY

UNDERWOOD & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

168 Washington-st.

CHICAGO,

Give Particular Attention to both Buying and Selling

Grain, Flour, Seeds, Lard, Beef, Tallow.

Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. H. B. JESSE. REE. W. UNDERWOOD.

MACONDRAY & CO.,

SHIPPING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 204 and 206 Sansom-st., SAN FRANCISCO.

Agents Hong Kong Line of Cl[illegible] per Ships, sailing regularly. Importers of China and Japan Teas, and all descriptions of East India and Straits Produce. Collections made in California, Oregon, China and the East.

RAILROADS.

FAST TIME

TO

Council Bluffs & Omaha

VIA

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO:

PACIFIC DAY EXPRESS—8:45 a. m. for Council Bluffs and Omaha—Except Sundays.

PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS—9:15 p. m. for Council Bluffs and Omaha—Daily.

TICKET OFFICE, No. 37 Clark-st.

A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Northern Transportation Comp'y.

For Oswego, Cape Vincent & Ogdensburgh.

Will leave their Dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., TUESDAY EVENING, June 8, at 7 o'clock, the new and first-class steamer,

OSWEGATCHIE, E. Chapman, Master.

Passengers ticketed to Milwaukee, Glen Haven, Mackinac, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, New York, and all points East. Steamers of this line leave daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at 7 p. m. JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Office No. 3 North and Clark-st. bridge. N. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

FOR GREEN BAY

The Propeller Truesdell

Will leave Goodrich Steamboat Landing, below Rush-st. bridge, for

Green Bay, Menominee, and All Intermediate Ports,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 9, at 8 o'clock. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS.

SUMMER STYLES NOW READY, AT

EMERSON'S,

85 Lake-st., Tremont House.

LUMBER.

MARTIN RYERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LUMBER,

Corner Canal and Fulton-sts., Chicago.

We have a good stock of Dry Lumber, consisting in part of the different grades of Clear Finishing, Clear and Common Flooring, Siding, Boards, Fencing, &c. Flat and Square Pickets, Shingles and Lath, Lumber by the cargo and at retail.

HORSE WEIGHTS.

HORSE WEIGHTS.

A large assortment of sizes at the

Northwestern Manufacturing Company,

No. 10 North Jefferson-st.,

Between Lake and Randolph.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Of Palmer's Last and Greatest Work,

THE ANGEL AT THE SEPULCHRE

[illegible] W. H. FASSETT, Box 425, Albany, N. Y.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

Sweet Potato Plants.

BEST YELLOW NANSEMOND, packed—[illegible] F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

COBBINS' BIBLE Cottage Cyclopœdia.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the best and best-selling Books in the market. Address, with stamp, ORRIN GLIDDEN, 83 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CITY SURVEYOR. GEO. H. FROST,

115 MADISON-ST. Room 1.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights Great Auction Sale,

ON THE GROUND,

TO COME OFF

Monday, June 14th,

Unless postponed on account of the weather, in which case due notice will be given through the press.

A free pass to and from the grounds will be given to all adult persons who wish to attend the sale by calling on Clarke, Layton & Co., on Monday previous to the day of sale. A free lunch will be served up on the ground to all who attend. The excursion train will leave the depot of the Rock Island Railroad between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., and will return to the city at 5 o'clock p. m. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock a. m.; thus giving parties time to examine the grounds before the commencement of the sale. Parties wishing to go down to examine the property before the day of sale, with the view of purchasing, can get free tickets by applying at our office at any time before the day of sale.

That portion of the property which will be offered at this sale is the most eligible and the choicest suburban property ever offered the public around Chicago, and will POSITIVELY BE SOLD to the last and highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE—25 per cent cash on day of sale; 25 per cent in 90 days, 25 per cent on August 1st, 1869, and the balance in one, two and three years, with annual interest at 7 per cent.

Now is the time to secure a country seat only 10 minutes' ride from the city, at a low rate, season tickets, at only 11½ cents each, or $50 a year for one person. About twenty trains each day already run to this property and all trains stop at its passengers on and off.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., Agts, 128 Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

$12,000.

477 West Randolph-st., two-story and basement brick house, steam heating range, and fitted up with all modern improvements. This property is in front of Union Park, and is one of the most desirable places on the West Side. It is offered until June 15th on the following terms:

$2,500 cash,
2,000 six months,
2,500 twelve months,
5,000 three years.

Possession given on or before June 15. This is a bargain.

FIELD, KING & CO.,

First National Bank Building, Corner State & Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

Twenty (20) Lots on State, Burnside and Butterfield-sts., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., for sale this week at low prices. The owner, a non-resident, is in town, and will remain a few days. Parties wishing to buy will please call on

SAM'L GEHR,

Real Estate Agent, 114 Dearborn-st., Offices Nos. 8, 10 & 12.

EVANSTON. FOR SALE TWO-STORY GOTHIC HOUSE,

Of seven rooms, pantries and closets, building's good cellar, [illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

In New Tribune Building.

Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms,

Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, No. 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Stores 38 & 40 LaSalle-st.

Now occupied by J. B. Shay. Also, Store 53 LaSalle-st. Apply to

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS—HEADQUARTERS [illegible] SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received [illegible]

AT WHETSTONE CREEK.

[illegible]

AT BIG CHEYENNE RIVER.

[illegible]

AT GRAND RIVER.

[illegible]

Proposals for Stationery.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 21, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the thirtieth day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock m., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for the year ending June 30, 1870. [illegible] C. DELANO, Commissioner.

Notice—Chicago Harbor Work.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 1, 1869. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, [illegible] J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

GARDEN HOSE.

GARDEN HOSE

With Fixtures complete, ready for use, all of best quality and at lowest prices at the old Rubber Store.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 143 LAKE-ST.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS!

At WILSON BROS. 124 and 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

900 bushels "Peach-Blow" POTATOES

Retailing for 40 cents per bushel. [illegible]

The Tribune.

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

ELEVATOR CHARGES.

The elevators of Chicago have not shown, as yet, any active disposition in the matter of reducing their charges for storage. Of all the exactions to which grain in transit is subjected there is none so objectionable to the public as that of the elevators. The producers and the shippers have long since reached the conclusion that elevators are run for the profit of the owners, and, like all other monopolies, upon the policy of rendering the least possible service for the greatest possible charge. The complaints and the remonstrances of the public have been treated with contempt, and shippers have had shovelled out to them, without any remedy, in exchange for their sound grain, the rotten accumulations of badly-managed yet enormously profitable warehouses. To all appeals the answer has been: "Go elsewhere if you do not like our charges or our style of doing business." The shippers of the Northwest have taken them at their word, and no man now thinks of sending a bushel of corn to a Chicago elevator who can find conveyance for it to any other point. This same state of things exists at Milwaukee, and has existed at Buffalo until within a few days. It seems that during the season there has been erected at Buffalo an iron elevator for grain; when this was completed the owners were asked to join the Elevator Association and be bound by its rules to ask and demand all the tolls that could be exacted. This request was refused, and the owners have been here in Chicago, and, it is understood, have made contracts for the storage at Buffalo of from eight to nine millions of bushels of grain, at a rate of ½ cent per bushel for elevator, and ½ cent for handling in the vessel—making a total charge of 1 cent per bushel, instead of 2 cents, as demanded by the association monopoly.

The effect of this breaking of the monopoly was shown yesterday by an announcement from Buffalo that the association had suspended for the present, and that henceforth grain will be received in store in the elevators at that place at ½ cent per bushel, and ½ cent for shoveling—equal, in all, to 1 cent per bushel. Hitherto the elevators of Buffalo have been as defiant as those in Chicago and Milwaukee, and have been parading their pecuniary difficulties, trying to realize ordinary interest on their investment by charging 1½ cents for storage; but the moment that there is competition, and another elevator proposes to realize large profits at ½ cent per bushel, the "associated elevators" find that they can afford to do business at ½ cent per bushel, as no doubt they can, and make money at that.

Oswego and Toledo have already reduced their elevator charges to one cent per bushel, but Chicago and Milwaukee refuse to do so. They think their combination is too strong to be broken, and they propose to extort so long as the necessity of the public requires grain to be sent to them. It is hardly necessary for us to say that the receipts of grain at Toledo will hereafter be doubled and trebled, and we do not see why they should not. Shippers sending grain by rail to Chicago, and then, without stoppage, on to Toledo, will save more in the cost of elevating than the additional freight by rail will amount to, and will get the grain that much nearer its destination. The Toledo elevators will find in a quadrupled business at one cent per bushel more profit than collecting two cents upon the mere local supply.

For Chicago there is but one alternative; the elevator charges must be reduced or the grain will go elsewhere. The railroads have reduced their rates of transportation, but the elevators propose to maintain their extortionate rates. The remedy is other elevators; and if the railroads intend to continue in the business of transporting grain to Chicago, they must establish elevators of their own, as they have depots for other freights, and therein handle grain at cost. In such an event, it will, probably, be discovered that grain can be handled honestly and fairly in Chicago at as small an expense as in Oswego, Buffalo or Toledo.

"LO" ON THE WAR PATH.

The border is alive with Indian conflicts. From the southwest frontiers of Kansas to the upper waters of the Missouri we hear of massacres and battles, of cruelties and barbarities upon a most extended scale. The grass is now grown, and the Indians can move with rapidity from point to point on their ponies, and the old business of stealing stock and murdering small parties of whites has been resumed. We have already published details of the murders on the Kansas frontiers, with their attendant barbarities and horrors. The mutilation of the bodies of the whites, and the boiling and eating of the hearts, is something new, even in Indian warfare. But this morning we have an account, in all its details, of a horrible affair in Montana, at the Musselshell trading post. It appears that the Indians for several weeks had been hanging round the neighborhood in small parties, picking off all they found outside the stockade, and committing the grossest barbarities upon those who fell into their hands. At last they appeared in force and challenged those at the post to come out, and the challenge was accepted. A long fight took place in Indian fashion, ending at last in the killing of a score of Indians. The bodies of these savages were taken and mutilated. The heads were boiled, and the skulls, arms, legs and other portions of the bodies were erected upon posts and other conspicuous places. The account must be read in order that the whole brutal affair may be understood. This proceeding, it must be remembered, was the act of the whites, who, in this instance, rivalled their savage enemies in the disregard of all the decencies and proprieties of civilized warfare.

The Indians never fight in the winter time. They are always ready to come in at the first frost, make a new treaty, receive presents, and be assured that they may hibernate for the next six months in peace. But as soon as the grass has grown sufficiently to get their horses in condition, and be sure of subsistence, they are ready for the war path. A general Indian warfare in Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado looks probable. There seems to be a general movement along the whole line of desperate bands, who are confident that no military force can overtake them. They are not in any organized army, but are cut up into roving bands, and their purpose is plunder, and murder, if necessary. They will give traders, hunters and immigrants a very troublesome time this season, and it is next to impossible for the military to inflict any serious punishment upon those actually engaged in the business.

The newly-appointed Peace Commissioners have not yet reached their destination, and the Indians do not seem disposed to wait for them. It is probable that those who have taken the field will remain out until winter requires them to return home and live in peace. In the meantime, the whites, wherever they meet these Indians, will fight to the death, and the policy of extermination will be practically carried out upon every opportunity. The Indians have their villages and their families somewhere, and it is not unlikely that some organized force of the frontiersmen, unable to come up with the Indians upon a battle-field, may take some of these villages and hold them, if not, indeed, treat them after the Indian style—indiscriminate slaughter.

One of the grounds on which J. V. Eustace asks to go to Congress in the Galena District is "Opposition to the present financial policy of the government, as oppressive and unjust to labor."

The present financial policy of the government is as follows: First, to stop the stealing of the revenue inaugurated under Andrew Johnson's administration, and to collect the taxes and customs faithfully and honestly, and place the money in the Treasury. Secondly, to retrench the expenditures of the government so far as the good of the public service will permit; and to this end the army and navy is being largely reduced; old war material and war vessels that can be spared are being sold; river and harbor improvements reduced; Indian expenses reduced; fort-building stopped; all needless offices abolished and some thousands of clerks discharged; and money saved in every way possible. Third, The surplus gold in the Treasury which can be safely spared is being sold for greenbacks, and with the latter the government is purchasing 5-20 bonds and establishing a sinking fund for the ultimate payment of the debt. During the month of May the debt was reduced $13,384,776 as the result of the present financial policy of the government, which the Copperheads of the Galena District oppose. They say this policy of honestly collecting the taxes, reducing the expenditures, and applying the surplus revenue to the payment of the debt, is "oppressive and unjust to labor." It may be oppressive to rascals and thieves, but not to honest men.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Some weeks ago, in noticing the division of the Republican party in Tennessee, and the nomination of two candidates, we stated that Acting Governor Senter was in favor of carrying out the doctrine of the Republican party of the nation, by the restoration, as speedily as practicable, of all citizens to the elective franchise. There is no part of the country where this doctrine is more essential to liberty and peace than in Tennessee. The colored people of that State have been admitted to the suffrage, and their civil rights are now placed beyond all legal interference. A large body of the white population is disfranchised, and these disfranchised persons are not of the floating population, but are many of them of the land-holding, tax-paying class of permanent citizens, who have not an interest that is not centred in Tennessee. Are the peace, order and material prosperity of the State to be best fostered by perpetuating the relation of a governing and a governed class? Can men be expected to admire, reverence or enjoy that government which admits their citizenship, taxes them, holds them responsible to the laws, and yet denies them a voice in public affairs? A new generation has grown up in the meantime, and these are all arrayed on the side of their kindred, and in opposition to the government. The policy of the Republican party is not the disfranchisement of any race or class of men; on the contrary, it has broken down this irregularity of races in political matters, and must demand the political enfranchisement of the whites with the same energy that it has maintained that of the blacks. Whatever reason there was in 1864-65 in the then unsettled state of the country for disfranchising the men who still continued to wear the Confederate uniform, no such reason exists now. If Tennessee is fit to be recognized as having a State Government at all, her people must be fit to hold the ballot. The time for political proscription has passed; and, armed with the ballot, the whole people of Tennessee should be consolidated as American citizens, possessing equality before the law, and prepared to defend their liberties. The separation of the people into classes should not be longer tolerated, and is utterly opposed to the policy of the Republican party.

A Nashville paper thought proper to deny that we correctly understood the position of Governor Senter and those who support him; but in the debate between him and Colonel Stokes on the 5th instant, at Nashville, the accuracy of our statement was verified. Colonel Stokes opposed a general enfranchisement of the population, and was in favor of perpetuating the present condition of affairs. Governor Senter was in favor of a general enfranchisement of all persons now disqualified for political offences. Of the two gentlemen, personally, we have nothing to say; but we do regret that any portion of the Republican party in that State uphold, at this time, the doctrine that any party in power for the time being should be permitted to disfranchise its opponents, and should exercise that power. Under that very doctrine the Democrats, once in power in Tennessee, might disfranchise three-fifths of the Republican party. The only just and safe rule is to make the privilege of voting a political right, forfeitable only by a conviction for crime, and a right belonging to all men and classes of men equally. If the Republicans cannot hold Tennessee on that doctrine, better lose it temporarily than violate the fundamental principles of the party and perpetuate a wrong already too long continued.

UNION PACIFIC FREIGHTS.

Mr. Albert D. Richardson writes from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, giving the following schedule of average rates of freight over that road:

APPROXIMATE AVERAGE RATES IN CENTS AND DECIMALS ON MERCHANDISE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

	Miles.	First Class, per lb.	Lowest Class, per lb.	Av. per ton per mile, first-class freight.	Av. per ton per mile, lowest class freight.
N. Y. to Omaha	1,398	.0612	.0151	.0466	.0296
Omaha to Promo'y, U. P. R. R.	1,085	.0615	.0640	.1133	.0442
Prom'y to Sacram'o, C. P. R. R.	690	.0880	.0250	.0943	.0652
Sacram'to to San Francisco Riv'r	130	.0190	.0190	.0300	.0300
Total N. Y. to S. F.	3,303	.1572	.0736	.0849	.0455

The above rates are only temporary; lower through charges are now being adjusted.

We presume Mr. Richardson's statement is a transcript of the rates furnished to him by the officers of the company, though we recently published the freight bills on a consignment of hides from Utah to Chicago, showing that the consignee was in that case charged 11½ cents per ton per mile, instead of 4½c cents, the rate called for by the above schedule.

The above schedule rates are, however, prohibitory of through traffic. Some time ago we published an estimate that three cents per ton per mile would be found very nearly prohibitory of the transportation of teas and other Asiatic goods over the Pacific Railroad to New York and Chicago in competition with the ocean route. If the rates are brought down to 1½ to 2 cents per ton per mile, however, as we believe they ultimately may be, a great revolution in the commerce between Asia and America would result. At present rates, Mr. Richardson writes that only 2 per cent of the freight shipped west from Omaha is through freight to San Francisco. No wonder!

SPRAGUE'S PANACEA.

The remedy for the evils which we are suffering is, in the opinion of Senator Sprague, for the government to take the business of banking into its own hands, and lend out the money accumulated in the Treasury in such a manner as to afford capital for new enterprises, and set the people everywhere to work.—*New York Sun.*

Perhaps this may be tried after Senator Sprague is made Emperor of America by the *coup d'etat* process, so successful in France; but, until then, the government will hardly venture to dispose of the public money in the mode proposed by the little man of the little State of Rhode Island. The cash accumulated in the Treasury amounts to about eighty millions of dollars; and, as the population of the United States is forty millions, it would give ten dollars to each person, if divided round, which would hardly be enough "to set everybody at work" for any length of time. Most of those who are idle would spend their portion, the first night after receiving it, on whiskey and billiards. We remember how a similar proposition turned out about the year 1836, when the forty millions of surplus revenue in the National Treasury was loaned to the States and the States loaned it to the "people," and that was the last ever heard of the money. It set "people" at work very actively to get portions of the money, but that was the only "enterprise" it produced. And so it would be now if the Treasury were stripped of its accumulations and the funds scattered among the people. The right thing to be done with the spare money in the Treasury is to purchase bonds with it, and thereby reduce the debt, stop interest, and lighten taxes.

W. H. Van Epps and nine other Copperheads of the Galena District have issued an address, appealing to their partisan friends to support the bolting candidate for Congress, John V. Eustace. They ask for support for the sore-head candidate on the ground that "the 5-20 bonds should be paid in greenbacks." But they are significantly silent as to *how the greenbacks are to be procured*. If they are to be obtained by the sale of surplus gold in the Treasury, or from internal revenue taxes, then their remedy is simply an endorsement of the policy of Grant's administration, and of the way that the Secretary of the Treasury is doing every day. Mr. Burchard, the regular Republican nominee, supports this policy. There is no doubt as to his position on the question.

But is that what the ten Copperheads mean? If so, why did they not explain it? But that is not the Pendleton method of paying the 5-20 bonds, and it is not the method advocated by the Copperhead press and politicians last fall, in the Presidential campaign. The plan then advocated was, to *manufacture* the greenbacks and force them on the holders of the bonds. Set a few hundred printing presses at work to strike off two thousand millions of irredeemable, non-interest-bearing shinplasters, and foist them on the public creditors—that was the plan supported *last fall* by Van Epps and the nine other Copperheads who sign the address. We labored in vain, then, to get some Copperhead to explain how he proposed to *redeem* the two thousand millions of shinplasters after they were vomited on the country. Van Epps & Co. will not attempt to explain it. They dare not. There are two ways of dealing with the 5-20 bonds: The one is to purchase and pay them, just as General Grant is doing. The other is to *repudiate* them. And, if Eustace supports Grant's plan, why is he the candidate of the repudiators? A man must be judged by the company he keeps.

The Chicago *Evening Post*, referring to our remarks in regard to the management of municipal affairs in Chicago and New York, as illustrated in the building of the City Hall in the latter and the extensions to the City Hall in the former, says:

"Another instance might be cited in the matter of the filling up of the lake front basin. Were Chicago governed by Democratic officials, or were this work going on in New York, instead of Chicago, it would have been let at immense figures to a ring of politicians, who would have stood still while the cellar excavations were deposited by private parties, as now in Chicago, thus securing the filling up of the great basin without a cent of cost to them, while the profits of the wholesale swindle would have lined their pockets and those of the Common Council ring who thus unmercifully and recklessly rob the people of New York, day in and day out, year by year.

"Not so in Chicago, where this vast work is being rapidly and surely done without the expenditure of a farthing by the city. Our Common Council is content to avail itself of the good fortune which makes the lake front a desirable dumping place for street cleaners and cellar diggers, and saves the city hundreds of thousands of dollars in the cost of filling."

The *Post* says it may be true, as the *Times* charges, that we have some "Tite Barnacles" in office in Cook County; but experience proves that, so far, at least, as the disbursement of money is concerned, it is a very good thing for our barnacles to be "tight."

In Democratic cities the Barnacles are shockingly loose with the public money, and that is the reason why the people of Chicago are so stringently opposed to entrusting the municipal government to the keeping of loose Copperhead Barnacles. Barnacles are bad enough, but it is better to have them tight than loose with the taxes of the people.

Senator Sprague has returned from the South and was in New York at last accounts, and had been "interviewed" by the editor of the New York *Sun*. He is reported as saying that the next cotton crop will not exceed 2,250,000 in bales.

"He looks upon the situation of business and industry, and consequently of politics, with a sad, though not hopeless eye. Manufactures of all kinds are languishing, and cannot be helped by changes in the tariff, even if such changes could be made. Indeed, the duties are so high already upon some kinds of goods as to lead to an immense amount of smuggling, and any increase in them would only increase the difficulty."

There is no doubt that a vast amount of smuggling is carried on. The higher the tariff the more smuggling will be done. It works just as it did with the whiskey tax. There was less revenue collected under a two-dollar tax than is now collected under a tax of sixty cents per gallon. The cheating that will be done under an enormous tariff by smuggling, adulterations and false invoices, proves the impolicy of levying inordinate duties. Even from the protectionist standpoint, the higher the duty the higher the cost of living and production, and the greater the frauds by smuggling and cheating.

Anna Dickinson, in her "spread" on "Nothing Unreasonable," says that "politics to-day means an indecent scramble for office, where every man is for himself, and the devil takes the hindmost. As for the *foremost*, they are already safe in his hands." All this would imply a virtuous disinclination to office on the part of the disfranchised Annie, did she not assure us in the very next breath that she herself expects to be a member of Congress within ten years. Gentle Annie seems very desirous, if any "indecent scrambles" are going on, to take part in them. She should remember that if she is "hindmost" in the scramble the devil will take her, and if she is fitted to be foremost therein, then she is already "safe in his hands."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Shawneetown *Mercury* of the 3d says: "We counted fifty-two hogsheads of tobacco upon our levee, awaiting shipment, one day last week. The crop is still coming in rapidly."

Joseph James died at Versailles, Brown County, a few days ago, from eating wild parsley.

In Fairbury, on Saturday week, an idiotic girl, 15 years old, daughter of James Beedle, was outraged, and B. W. Spray has been arrested on suspicion of being the criminal.

In Benton, on Saturday week, Thomas B. Adams killed Milton H. Denning by stabbing him in ten or twelve places. Denning was a son of the late Hon. W. A. Denning, who was at one time one of the Supreme Judges of the State, and for many years a Circuit Judge. The homicide grew out of a drunken quarrel. Adams has been bound over in $1,500.

Among the incomes returned in Rock Island County are the following above $10,000: P. L. Cable, $101,827; H. W. Candee, $19,787; Charles H. Deere, $27,737; John Deere, $34,734; Andrew Friberg, $12,737; George Stephens, $19,865; R. K. Swan, $12,910; S. W. Wheelock, $19,368.

Ferdinand Keuth, eleven years old, committed suicide, near Rock Island, on the 4th, by hanging himself.

The citizens of Palmyra, Lee County, dedicated, on Thursday last, a fine monument to the memory of the soldiers of their township who lost their lives during the late rebellion. General J. W. Shaffer, of Freeport, delivered the oration, and a few remarks were made by Hon. H. C. Burchard, the Republican candidate for Congress. The monument is of white marble, twenty-one feet high.

IOWA.

The commencement exercises of the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, will take place July 1. Professor J. S. Penling, Ph. D., of the Wisconsin State University, will deliver the annual address before the literary societies.

Colonel John Scott, of Story County, has been elected Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa.

There was a severe hail-storm in Mitchell County a few days ago. At Mitchell, hail-stones weighing over seven ounces were picked up after the storm. The windows suffered severely, and at the National Hotel over one hundred lights were demolished.

The ruins of the five warehouses at DeWitt, which were burned on the 24th ult., are still smoking, notwithstanding the recent heavy rains.

Some mischievous persons entered the Senate Chamber at DesMoines, during the absence of the painters, defaced a part of the frescoing on the ceiling, and smeared the seats and walls of the galleries with paint.

At Garryowen, Dubuque County, on Saturday week, Samuel McCarty, while attempting to catch a pig, was set upon by its maternal ancestor, who inflicted dangerous wounds, ripping open his abdomen nearly the whole extent.

The Ottumwa *Courier* states that a piece of sandstone taken from a well being dug by John Shea, on Main street, in that city, twenty-three feet below the surface, and three feet into the middle of the second stratum of solid sandstone, contained, firmly imbedded in it, a perfectly formed ivory shirt button.

MICHIGAN.

A black snake, alleged to be at least fifteen feet long, was seen at Quincy a few days ago.

A Marquette letter of the 3d says: [illegible]

INDIANA.

Mrs. Gossett, of Hendricks County, committed suicide on the 26th ult., by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. A paper was found in a bottle of morphine, of which the following is a copy: [illegible]

A female phrenologist fell a young man's bumps rather effectively, in Harrison County, the other evening. She was lecturing to the ladies, and happened to discover an inquisitive youth climbing through the window, on which she let fall a chair on the young man's crown, which set caused him to make a brisk retrograde movement.

The citizens of Greencastle are making vigorous efforts to raise the sum required for erecting the new building for the Asbury University. The condition of keeping the college in Greencastle is that the citizens of Putnam County shall donate $60,000. About $50,000 has thus far been raised.

KANSAS.

The Topeka *Commonwealth* tells the following: [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

... him to death, and the girl was smothered in a feather bed.

The Scandinavians of Dane County propose to establish an academy somewhere in the county, and probably at Stoughton. The building is to cost $20,000.

At Pardeeville, on Wednesday last, twelve or fifteen young women horsewhipped a young man who had slandered them, and forced him to make an ample retraction.

THE TERRITORIES.

Petroleum has been discovered in Summit County, Utah.

An attempt was made, May 30, to wreck a passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad, five miles west of Sherman. A man was caught in the act of breaking locks and displacing switches. He gave his name as Meyers. The universal sentiment of those on the train was in favor of hanging him to a telegraph pole; but he begged piteously to be allowed a trial. This was finally agreed to, and the rascal was taken to Laramie, whence he succeeded in making his escape.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New York lunatic is seeking divorce from another man's wife.

The New Orleans Turners have erected a hall costing $70,000.

"The Tempest" was lately read by Mrs. Siddons, in London, with a chorus of 400 voices to sing the incidental music.

On Wednesday last, Flora Temple dropped a bay colt foal with a star in the forehead. This colt is to be called Prince Imperial.

A wag objects to Indian suffrage on the ground that red men are addicted to tampering with the polls.

Gus Baker and Jim Thomas, the murderers of Dixcher, were hung, at Halifax Court House, N. C., June 4.

A clergyman in Norway, Maine, was recently detected in an improper intimacy with a woman. She was banished, and he was tarred, feathered, and ridden on a rail.

An engineer resigned his position on a Western railroad in disgust because, as he said, it consisted of nothing but the right of way and two streaks of rust.

During the last fiscal year the number of letters sent through the foreign department of the Post Office in New York city amounted to 5,900,307, and the number received was 5,229,255, making an aggregate of 11,129,562.

Henry Woodruff, a few days ago, eloped with a Mrs. Baylisa, of Jamaica, Long Island. He turned up, on the 5d, in Brooklyn, after having taken poison. A stomach-pump saved his life, and he was sent back to Jamaica under arrest.

The Washington Councils have enacted an ordinance providing that there shall be hereafter no distinction made on account of race or color in the admission and privileges of places of amusement. The theatre proprietors threaten to take the question into court.

A musical competition, in which a hundred and fifty composers took part, was recently held at Wurzburg, when the Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha gained the third prize with a "Hymn to Peace"; the words, in French, being by M. Gustave Oppelt. The piece was executed by two thousand singers and ninety instruments.

The London *Morning Journal* says it is understood that Mr. Bessemer has signified his willingness to reduce his royalties from £3 to 3s 6d per ton, except for steel rails, for which a rebate of 20s per ton is already allowed. Ordinary Bessemer steel will thus be reduced nearly £3 per ton, and rails about £1 10s.

The shipments of iron ore from Negaunee, over the Peninsula Road, from April 7 to June 3, were as follows: Jackson mine, 21,673 tons; Cleveland, 17,084; New York, 9,209; Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline, 6,840; Barnum, 5,786; Forster, 6,886. The total shipments of pig iron for the season have been as follows: Pioneer furnace, 1,000 tons; Michigan furnace, 600; Deer Lake Iron Company, 64.

The Count D'Eu, the new Generalissimo of the allied Brazilian, Argentine, and Uruguayan army, arrived at Buenos Ayres April 7, and left for Paraguay. The papers of La Plata assert that the Emperor of Brazil, in making this Prince General-in-Chief of the army in Paraguay, thinks of nothing less than of giving him the opportunity of conquering the country, of which he intends to make him the Viceroy.

The preface to the English edition of Mrs. Stowe's "Oldtown Folks" inscribes the book as an offering "to the beloved memory of the Duchess of Sutherland." Mrs. Stowe reminds the English readers that since she visited England "the whole of the mighty system of wrong and injustice to which 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was an imperfect shadow, has passed away like a dream of the night."

The Rossini festival at the London Crystal Palace on the 1st of May was a great success. It began with "Stabat Mater," sung by Rudersdorff, Sainton-Dolby, Vernon Rigby and Santley. Then followed the "Semiramide," "Gazza Ladra" and "Tell" overtures, the prayer from "Moses," and an extract from the "Siege of Corinth." Three thousand vocal and instrumental performers took part, and the audience, it is said, numbered eighteen thousand persons. Sir Michael Costa was the conductor.

PERSONAL.

The Chevalier Wikoff is writing a book in Paris. Maurice Strakosch has bought a house in Vienna, and will make that city his home.

Dusautoy, Napoleon the Third's tailor, has failed in business.

Bismarck's two sons are to study for a time at the University of Oxford, England.

Dr. James Moultrie, grandson of the Revolutionary General, died at Charleston on the 29th ult., aged 77 years.

A London paper gives an account of a new and gorgeous suite of clothes which Mr. John Jay, our new Minister to Austria, had made by a fashionable London tailor.

The English papers are making fun of "Bull Run" Russell's letters descriptive of the Prince of Wales' tour in Egypt. In one of them he says: "As there were no other asses to be found, the Duke of Sutherland, Colonel Truesdale, Colonel Marshall and myself were obliged to trudge on foot."

Mrs. Dr. Walker called, last Thursday, on Mr. Pollock, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, and urged her claims to a clerkship, but without obtaining any satisfaction. The doctor, who was peculiarly gracious and good natured, had as a companion Mrs. Dr. Lockwood. After the interview, she proceeded on her way out, and stopped in the vestibule of the Fifteenth street entrance to eat her lunch.

Justice John Wilson, of London, Canada, died on the 3d. He had been Mayor of that city, and a member of the Provincial Parliament. When a youth, he became involved in a controversy with a Mr. Lyons respecting a young lady, who subsequently became his (Wilson's) wife. A duel ensued, in which Lyons was killed. Wilson was tried for murder, and acquitted.

Ernest William Hengstenberg, a celebrated theologian, died at Bonn, in Germany, on Thursday, aged 67 years. He was born at Froendenberg, in the 20th of October, 1802—his father being a Protestant clergyman of that place—and received an excellent education at Bonn, the Oriental languages and philosophy being among his studies. For translating an Arabic work of the sixth century he received high distinction from his university, and in 1824 added greatly to his reputation by his editing the first part of Aristotle's Metaphysics. During the same year he became a private teacher of philosophy, and in 1825 qualified as a teacher of theology. Four years later (1828) he became a Professor and Doctor of Theology, and has ever since ranked with the leading theologians of the day. Dr. Hengstenberg's Commentaries on the Apocalypse and the Psalms are among the most prominent and best known of his works. He also edited the *Evangelische Kirchen Zeitung* from 1827 until his death.

Political.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Des Moines, July 14.

General Lee has expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the expurgated Constitution of Virginia, and the election of Mr. Walker, the candidate of the Conservatives, for Governor. Mr. R. T. Daniel, on behalf of the State Executive Committee of the Conservative (Democratic) party of Virginia, has issued an address to the electors of that State, urging them, especially the whites, to vote against the provisions of the proposed State Constitution which are to be submitted separately (test oath, &c.), to vote for the constitution thus expurgated, and to support the Walker ticket for Governor and State officers, and Conservatives for members of the Legislature.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Statesman* regards the renomination of Governor Geary as certain.

The New York *Sun* says that Mrs. Sprague has transferred her headquarters from New York and Washington to Atlanta, and is steadily working to secure Southern votes for her father, Chief Justice Chase, in the next Presidential election.

The registration of voters in the city of Washington has closed, and the list foots up 17,641, which is 3,339 less than the registration of last year.

Chief Justice Bowers, of Idaho, refuses to surrender his judicial chair, at present, to the Hon. David Noggle, recently appointed in his place, on the ground that the organic act of the Territory provides that he shall hold office for four years, and that his term has not expired.

The following are extracts from a lecture recently delivered by Father Ryan, the rebel poet, in Atlanta, Ga.: [illegible]

MONTANA.

The Indian Fight at Musselshell Fort.

A Lively Battle, and "Lo" Defeated.

The Latest Invention of Civilization as to Scalps and Skulls.

Opening of Navigation on the Missouri.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HELENA, May 29, 1869.

Thus far, during the present season, Montana has adapted itself in a peculiar manner to the wants of a newspaper correspondent, and has furnished in abundance those sensational items without which letters to the press are as uninteresting as a Chinese almanac to a boarding-school miss.

Our last sensation is in the Indian line. The Quaker Peace Commissioners, appointed by government to pour oil upon the troubled waters of our great inland Indian sea, having failed to make their appearance in this section of the country, the noble sons of the forest have already opened negotiations with the whites. This is how it happened. Near the mouth of the Musselshell River, where that stream joins the Missouri, a point about 300 miles east of Helena, is a trading post which, with its strong stockade, serves as headquarters for woodchoppers, trappers, freighters, and others whose business calls them to that section of the country. During the past winter Indian depredations have been frequent, both above and below this post, and one man was killed in sight of the stockade by the red devils; but as the days of spring have improved the facilities for travelling, the savages have become still bolder. On the 20th of March last a party of hunters were attacked by a large force of the Crows, with whom they were compelled to engage in a terrible fight, lasting for three days. They only saved their lives by abandoning their stock of furs and horses and making their escape, under cover of darkness, to the post on the Musselshell. Thus bloodless was the opening skirmish of the spring campaign. Not so the next.

Not long after the above narrated events a party of Indians, by some supposed to be Santee Sioux and by others to be Crows, secretly approached the Musselshell fort and attempted the murder of two men and three women who happened to be outside the stockade. One of the men was about a quarter and the other about a half mile from the post, and between them the women, who had gone to take them their dinner. Suddenly that Indian yell, sufficient in itself to give its authors the name of devils, burst upon the ears of the party named, and simultaneously sixty naked Indians rushed down from the hills, beyond which they had lain concealed, and commenced pouring a shower of arrows and bullets upon their victims. The man nearest the fort made good his escape, and the females essayed to follow his example, but one of them, a squaw, was soon wounded fearfully in the thigh. Heedless of the advancing foe and the bullets and arrows falling fast around her, one of the other women, a white person, stopped to lift her bleeding companion from the ground. Her heroic action, in thus attempting to save one of another race, very nearly resulted fatally to her. A bullet from an Indian rifle pierced her neck. She fell. The yells of the savage foe grew more distinct; the forms of the dusky demons surrounded her; the horrible scalping-knife was pressed upon her head. In a moment more the knife had cut deep down to her skull a ghastly circle, her hair was seized by the savage hand, and her scalp was dangling in the air. All this while she was yet living! Think of this ye philanthropic men, ye tender-hearted women, who would do no harm to the "untutored child of nature," and take the lesson home to yourselves. Imagine your sister or yourselves in the position of this poor woman. Remember that you are yearly paying taxes to aid in clothing, feeding and *furnishing ammunition* to the beings that do these deeds, and then say that a radical reform is not needed in the policy adopted by the government towards the Indian tribes. While the blood-curdling scene above described was being enacted, the remaining white man, having the whole party of Indians between himself and the fort, found himself in close quarters. His case was soon exhausted, and a run for life ensued. Having the talents of an artful-dodger, this man eluded his foes for some time, but finally being brought to bay by them, clubbed his rifle for the final and almost hopeless conflict. He had just laid out one of the Indians, when a small party of whites, sent out from the fort for his rescue, arrived upon the scene and compelled the savages to retreat. The woman who had been scalped, although she was fearfully beaten by the Indians, was found to be still living, was taken to the post, and is now in a fair way for recovery. Such were the trials and provocations which, had nothing else occurred, inspired the garrison on the Musselshell with the most intense hatred of the Indians, and schooled them for the scenes which transpired at a later date.

On the 5th of May the difficulties on the Musselshell reached their culmination. During the night previous to that day about one hundred and fifty Santee Sioux had placed themselves in ambush about the fort, ready to pounce upon any unprotected parties that might sally forth. About 8 o'clock in the morning a white man and two squaws went out a distance of some four hundred yards from the post for the purpose of procuring wood. The Indians, who had been previously concealed behind clumps of sage brush, immediately rushed, yelling and firing, upon this party, riddling their clothes with bullets, but, fortunately, failing to wound them. The wood-gatherers obtained shelter behind the stockade. The Indians, in the most insulting and defiant manner, now taunted those in the fort to come out and fight them, relying upon their overwhelming numbers for an easy victory. The challenge was immediately accepted—indeed it needed no bantering to induce the whites to meet in battle those from whom they had suffered so many aggressions. Although the garrison consisted of but seventy men, sixty of these were detached for service against the enemy, and only ten left to hold the fort. For the purpose of gaining the advantage of position the Indians now retreated, keeping up a running fight for a distance of half a mile, when they made a stand in a narrow and deep ravine formed by a rapid stream which in the wet season poured through it on its way to join the Musselshell. The sides of the ravine were so precipitous that the whites could not fire into it from the positions which they took upon the hills bordering its either side, and the ravine was so crooked that they could not approach the Indians from the direction of the fort without meeting the concentrated fire of the enemy upon turning a certain point. Nevertheless a charge was made upon the foe through the ravine. A murderous volley arrested the progress of the whites, instantly killing their leader and seriously wounding another. The fight continued for six hours between the Indians in the ravine and the whites upon the hills without other effect than the wasting of ammunition and arrows. Not being disposed to indulge too much in boys' play, three of the whites detached themselves from the main party, intent upon the hazardous undertaking of attacking the Indians in the rear. The ravine referred to approached the river with steep sides, and the whites could only accomplish their purpose by taking to the water below the mouth of the ravine and wading up the stream under the cover of the thick willows which line its banks. This they did, and, on cautiously reconnoitering the situation after reaching the mouth of the ravine, found their enemies exposed to full view and all unconscious of the fearful fate awaiting them. The three men made their presence known by commencing to "pump thunder" with their Henry rifles. The range was short, and an Indian fell at each discharge. The savages were panic-stricken. Supposing that a large force of the whites were in the rear, they found themselves pretty effectually bottled up, although not destined for preservation. Their efforts were now directed entirely to escape, but, turn whichever way they would, they met the rifles of the whites pouring their volleys upon them. Thirteen Indians were given instantaneous transportation to the happy hunting grounds, while others received their death wounds while attempting to escape by swimming the river, or while creeping away through the willows. It is estimated that the Indian loss was not less than twenty killed and a still larger number wounded. The whites suffered no loss save as already stated, although the escapes from death were many and far between.

The fight concluded, the whites were jubilant. They had avenged the death of many a companion savagely butchered on the banks of the Missouri.

And now, reader, prepare for a chapter of horrors. The thirteen Indians found dead upon the field were scalped, their ears cut off and their heads severed from their bodies. The scalps were arranged upon poles near the fort; beside them were placed three bottles of the ears pickled in whiskey, and arranged systematically beside them were the Indian heads, or rather skulls, the flesh having been boiled off. Upon these skulls were sarcastic inscriptions, reflecting severely upon all Indian peace commissions in general, and certain trading-posts (which have furnished the Indians ammunition) in particular. The following are specimens: "I am on a Reservation at last;" "Let Harpers tell of my virtues;" "Horace Greeley knows his oats;" "A good-looking half-breed, the son of a *very* distinguished Peace Commissioner." This was barbarous, you say, and so do we. Was it not excusable? Among the whites was one who had, only a short time before, seen his partner scalped, while yet living, by these savage foes, others had been themselves fired upon and wounded by the Indians, had had relatives and friends murdered by them, and with all the depredations of the preceding months were fresh in mind. They had always endeavored at that post to treat the Indians well. On account of this the savages considered them "women" and cowards. These trophies were prepared and set up before the fort as a reminder to the savages that they were prepared for war and asked no favors.

The present position of Indian affairs is quiet. It may or may not be the lull before a storm. Rumors are flying thick and fast concerning the movements of hostile bands. It is stated that a war party of Santee Sioux is on its way to "clean out" the trading fort at Musselshell, and the Indians along the Missouri, more especially from Fort Buford to Milk River, are reported troublesome. These reports are obtained from wood-choppers and hunters, and are not wholly trustworthy. Of one thing be assured, there is no danger to steamers on the river or to the settled portions of the Territory.

But Indian difficulties are, just at present, of secondary import when compared with the great event of the year in this Territory—the opening of navigation on the Missouri River. On the 19th of May the steamer Deer Lodge, Captain J. P. Clark, master, arrived at Fort Benton, the head of navigation, in forty-one days from Sioux City. This steamer is one of the fleet of ten composing the Northwest Transportation Company's line, and is the first boat of the season. She brought 131 passengers, 118 tons of freight, and the report that there were 18 inches of water on Dophan's Rapids, usual the most difficult portion of the river. At this point, as well as at two others, the boat was compelled to lighten. She drew three feet two inches of water, and the fact that she made the trip successfully is looked upon as basis for prophesying good luck to the twenty-five boats now on the way up behind her. The river is unusually low, there having been but little water on the mountains, and it was at one time feared that but few, if any, boats would be able to reach Benton. The Fanny Barker and Only Chance are expected within one week.

Our last sensation here was in the earthquake line, a slight shock—the first known since the settlement of the Territory—having been experienced at about half-past 8 o'clock this morning. It lasted some three seconds, the direction of the wave being from east to west. Crockery was rattled and ceilings were demoralized to a certain extent, and each one labored under the momentary delusion that a stage-coach was attempting to force an entrance through the side of his house, or that his next neighbor was shaking the building fearfully. Our telegraph line is down; but, when the lightning is again prepared to report, we expect "shocking" tidings from San Francisco.

C.

NEW YORK.

An Eruption of Color—Flowers in Central Park—Twenty-five Thousand Children in Procession—Pictures in Porcelain—Painting on Glass—New Books.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 2, 1869.

Could that French author, who has so ingeniously proven in his esthetic volume, "Des Couleurs Symboliques," that the love of color is inseparably associated with the revival of pure religion, arrive this week in New York, he would be enabled to draw some edifying conclusions concerning our spiritual advancement; for never before have we so rejoiced in beautiful colors.

The bi-colored and tri-colored costumes of the promenade, with the pagoda-shaped parasols—blue and purple and orange; the lavish garlands that deck the round hats; the delicately-tinted gloves, bordered and stitched with black, and the brightly-fringed ribbons and rosettes and Roman scarfs, vie with the tints of costlier fabrics that gleam from the long procession of carriages that these pleasant afternoons pours unceasingly along Fifth avenue. And at evening, satin and tulle, golden lace, shining embroidery and sparkling jewels, approach, in their dazzling combinations almost to glimpses of that perfect state of pure color, the *lustrous*, of which our author concedes the *opaque* and the *transparent* but the far-off steps.

At Central Park,—where on Monday (with a gala drive and a collation) were introduced, for the benefit of thousands who have been accustomed to tire themselves in walking from place to place of interest, numerous pleasure-carriages, that will hereafter at a very moderate fare make the whole circuit of the drives,—one of the most beautiful episodes of view are just now the plateaus and terraces where the azalias and rhododendrons are in full bloom.

So exquisite is the quality of color in these forerunners of the roses that they have been called the jewelry of flowers. And such is their value as a dorsement for terraced gardens, and for those picturesque parks destined to gladden all our cities, that some of our leading suburban nurseries have adopted their cultivation as a specialty. In one of these, one hundred thousand rhododendrons are in flower this week, and florists from the West and from the Canadas have made a pilgrimage to see this array of many tinted globes in all rich hues, from deepest crimson to pearly-white, flecked with orange) that seem to float across their dark green foliage. All varieties are here, from the aboriginals of the Carolinas to the latest importation from the Himalayas; and at early morning, as at evening, it is said, their hues are magical.

In one of the many crowded greenhouses devoted to azalias, a philosophical gardener described to us the method of producing those ethereal blossoms that hold in their vase-like bells the tints of sunset, of amber wine, and of the transparent interiors of such fruits as the lemon, the orange, the watermelon and the pomegranate.

It seems that with the azalias, the more beautiful and the more precious the variety, the more liable is it to all ills and accidents, and hardly can it find strength to carry through one season its little burden of bloom. Consequently these fragile and exquisite plants are grafted upon those that are coarser and more robust—beauty upon *strength*—and the thousand specimens we saw awaiting development, with sturdy branches uplifting a delicate spray, looked not unlike the pictures of Paul and Virginia, where the nut-brown boy is bearing the little lily-white maid across the rushing stream. So we thought, at least, as we listened to the comments of the philosophical gardener, who was quite ready to apply to human affairs the principle by which amid the azalias grace is added to vigor; longevity is given to loveliness; symmetry of form to melody of color; and something perfect attained that could not come from mating strength with strength.

After one week of May-Day coronations, and the ceremonies of the Decoration-Day, it would seem we had lost our pageantries; but yesterday the Brooklyn Sabbath Schools held the fortieth anniversary of their Spring Parade, and a procession of twenty-five thousand children appeared in line, with music and banners, and ringing of bells. That all the colors of the rainbow were abroad, I need not say—with something, too, of the rainbow's promise. Meanwhile elsewhere we have kaleidoscopic glimpses. There have been exciting races—two or three inaugurating the course at Prospect Park—others at the Fashion Union; but nothing yet to compare in feminine estimation, at least, with those we are about to enjoy at Jerome Park. To-night the many-hued banners that have canopied the tables of the Cuban Fair will be drawn down, and the avails of that Junta Patriotica duly counted; and tomorrow "tableaux" are to be given for the same object. Not to be forgotten, too, as something a little apart from the conventional round of amusements, is the Madrigal Concert of Monday evening, whose strangely-sweet songs, in sixty voices—now mellowed in the distance—still serenade our dreams.

A friend writing from Europe *en route* from Rome to Paris, tells us there is quite a rage there for porcelain pictures, not in the miniatures that we are accustomed to see framed in velvet for boudoirs and bedrooms, but copies of the masters, painted upon large plates, to be framed in gilt for the drawing-room.

At Schaus' gallery there is a picture of this kind—a copy from Vanderwerth (valued at $550) representing Abraham bidding farewell to Hagar, Sarah in the background coldly witnessing the departure, and Ishmael, with no presentiment of thirst in the desert, prattling from little Isaac as for a brief holiday. The brilliancy and transparency of the flesh tints, in light and in shadow, upon porcelain, can hardly be reached upon canvas. The sentiment of this picture, contrasting the grief of Abraham as he beholds the beautiful Hagar about to banish from his gaze forever, and the evident absence of susceptibility on the part of Sarah to admiration of those feminine charms, finds quite a grotesque variation in another picture at Schaus', depicting a visit of a worthy couple to a museum of art. Passing the Venus di Medici, the appreciative countryman would fain have lingered to analyze the lines of beauty; but his wife, modestly arrayed in homespun, and quite unaccustomed to evening costume, is indignantly marching on.

At Gurney's new gallery, opened last week upon Fifth avenue, are many beautiful specimens of photographs upon porcelain; one especially admirable, the portrait of Miss Günther, one of the most brilliant of New York blondes, is still in the studio for a finishing touch. Hundreds of portraits of celebrities are arranged in the main exhibition-room, and in a room apart, devoted to imported pictures, there is at present the Esmeralda of Van Serius (already described to you), of which excellent chromographs by Fabronius are now offered for sale. Above the grotesquely-arranged galleries are reading and dressing rooms, and studios, where portraits are finished with oil, and with water colors, or in India ink, like those most fashionable of all *cartes de visite*—"Saronis." And on the uppermost floor are the operating rooms, in one of which, in the soft blue light, the scenery is arranged for "open-air" pictures, with real rock and clinging ivy. Thoughtful study has been given to the disposition of light; it is no longer necessary to use powder in "middle-aged portraits," as has been lately the custom, especially in Paris, to avoid those downcast shadows that mark so deeply the "falling lines" of age.

Another delightful art gallery is Gibson's (upon Broadway), devoted to stained glass and decorative art.

Before entering its museum, so inviting to the antiquarian, we passed through the long pattern-room to the apartments occupied by the artists, far above those great ovens that twice a week are lighted, and wherein the work must be tried by fire. A cartoon (in full size) of a memorial window was stretched upon a frame, and the names of the colors to be used written in its spaces. Pieces of glass had been cut to fit all these outlined spaces, and an artist was busy in painting the many shaped portions, which, after being bathed in the appropriate flux, would be burned, and then joined together with lead. The design of this window was very graceful and expressive. An angel was leading a little child toward some celestial gate of glory, and the child bore in its hand all that its innocent life had plucked from the earth—a branch of white lilies.

Having watched the slow artistic process of coloring in dead tints and sharply marking out the "lights," we were more ready to examine appreciatively the specimens of stained glass in the show-room. The flowers, the elaborate coats-of-arms, the antique figures and the angels, the beautiful Madonnas, St. Michael and the Dragon, a copy of the portrait of Mrs. Siddons, by Reynolds, in the character of tragedy, in the inspired attitude so intuitively adopted, and with the artist's name upon the hem of her garment—some of these in the antique style, transparent, and others in the modern style of painting upon glass, as upon porcelain, and are all drawn with classic and historic accuracy, to facilitate which Mr. Gibson has collected rare pictures and copies of the masters, and an art library numbering many thousand volumes. The museum contains specimens of Japanese and ancient armor, monumental brasses, fragments of rare carvings, bronzes, heathen and Christian altar decorations, vases for the charcoal, and goblets of curiously-wrought glass; but nothing so sacredly beautiful as the "stained glass."

If you have felt a sympathy with the aunt of the "Poor Young Man," who only for the sake of giving to two young hearts the happiness that had escaped her own, could relinquish her life-long dream of endowment—that "Beautiful Window"—if you have liked to read more than of Aladdin's palace, the slumber scene in Keats' "Eve of St. Agnes," or overdrawn your own vision of recited lights into those lines of Shelley:

"Life like a dome of many-colored glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity"—

then, when you come to New York, you must spend an hour in this unique gallery, amid the illumined flowers and children, saints and angels. And afterwards rest your eyes upon statuary; upon the river by moonlight, or upon the white marble altar at St. Stephen's Church.

Shall we use this classification of the opaque, the transparent, and the luminous, to our books this week?

We may at least do so to the works of Fiction. The "Black Forest Village Stories," by Auerbach (an early work), following now in the wake of his Villa on the Rhine (and published by Leypoldt & Holt), we may call "opaque," since it portrays life—ever so simply and picturesquely, however, as to be charming, in its work-a-day tints.

We have from Putnam a novel by Theodore S. Fay, author of the "Great Outline of Geography," recently adopted in our schools, and so warmly admired by scientific men. The scene of this novel (with an episode in Italy) is early New York, in the youth-time of Washington Irving, when the city had one little circle to enclose the "upper ten," when the Battery was the pleasure ground, and Central Park surrounded by "far-off" country seats. A murder trial and other adventures give tragic interest to the work, which was a production of the author's youth, and which, in its fresh "unworldliness" and its sincere "orthodoxy" of faith, is well worthy to be called transparent.

And, lastly, we have, from Leypoldt & Holt "Problematic Characters," by Friedrich Spielhagen, said to be the most intellectual of all German authors of the present day. In reading this book we enter at once into that finer atmosphere which transfigures daily life into a realm somewhat beyond the common air we breathe. All the characters are natural—intensified, indeed—but such as we have known and recognize. Above all, on every page, we recognize ourselves, our thoughts, our emotions; and this gives us a vital sympathy with all the changes of the romance, and a part in its adventures. What are the articles of the author's creed—and in this day of mental comparisons who fails to ask this question even of the novelist?—we cannot determine from this volume, which comes to us preparatory to a sequel. Whether he thinks "the dead are really dead," ... the "Problematic Characters" is a work of genius, we know already, and in our fanciful classification after the colors may safely call it *luminous*, and prize it accordingly; for

"Though the same sun, with all-diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the ruby blaze—
We prize the effort of his stronger power
And justly set the gem above the flower."

FANCHON.

BOSTON.

The Legislature and its Business—The Female Suffrage Question Before the Massachusetts Senate—The Coming Jubilee—A Photographic Fair—Products of the Cameras of All Countries—Literary News—New Books by Hale, Hawthorne and Higginson — Incendiarism and Iconoclasm.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, June 3, 1869.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The distracting elements of the religious and irreligious anniversaries, and of the celebration of Decoration Day, with General Butler's last powder ship exploded under the wooden walls of England, are all over; and the Legislature of Massachusetts, after five months of a session almost without results, devotes itself again, with such vigor as it can command, to business. Its main mission of the winter, however, still hangs fire, for the difficult problem of the Liquor bill still puzzles the brains of those specially deputed to put the solution into shape; and the committee who are to give us a metropolitan police are undecided whether to constitute that body solely for Boston, or to extend its operations all over the State. The investigation into the misdeeds of the lobby has lost all its interest since Mr. Drew consented to tell all he knew, but still drags its slow length along, apparently because everything connected with this Legislature must be tedious and protracted. One thing remains which draws a crowd,—mainly, it must be said, a crowd wearing petticoats,—to the State House. This is the proposition to give the suffrage to the women of Massachusetts,—the managers of which have prudently held it back until Mr. Wendell Phillips before the annual convention has furnished arguments for its defence, and Mr. Henry Wilson has shown that he at least thinks it is a rising and popular element in politics. So the Senators have settled themselves to talk it over, as if this were the beginning of winter, or as if there were the slightest reasonable chance of passing the measure through the first of its three annual stages at this time. Mr. Pitman, the President of the body, who waits its adjournment to accept his newly-given place on the bench of the Commonwealth, has left the chair to put himself on record in favor of the reform; and other speeches have been made for and against it. The State House, even of Massachusetts, is not the place to look for new ideas or fresh arguments on a much talked-about question like this; but the strength which it has shows there is good evidence that it is working upward into notice, and in a year or two more will be a movement not to be sneezed at.

The great June Jubilee comes so near that we already begin to catch the hot breath of its excitement, to hear the first whisperings of its mighty noise, to be jostled by the coming of its crowds. The working managers are all in a hurry, Mr. Gilmore the coolest and most placid of them all; the rehearsals, with voice, instrument and anvil, go on almost nightly; the organ is completed, and has been tested before a select few; the coliseum is nearly done, and loses its barn-like appearance, in great measure, by the addition of a coat of brown paint; and the cap-stone has been put to the arch of talent engaged, by the securing of Ole Bull to take the part of first violin in the great orchestra. But I must turn to other topics, for in future letters I shall be obliged to give precedence to this festival, to the exclusion of almost everything else.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR.

A thoroughly unique exhibition is now in progress here, which is quite likely to become one of the regular institutions of the country. It is a national (one may almost say an international) exhibition of photographs, brought together by the leading photographers of the country, together with a display of materials and utensils used in every branch of the art. The photographic profession was led to unite some two years ago, by the necessity of organized action in regard to certain patents which wrung an exorbitant tax out of the practitioners; and the organization thus formed has seen the wisdom of a comparison of methods and results for the common benefit. Boston is the first city in which an exhibition has been held; but the other leading cities of the country are to be visited in turn, as the years go on. Horticultural Hall been cut into alcoves for the display of pictures, by an arrangement of screens; while a long table running through the centre is covered with cameras, lenses, chemicals and so forth. The exhibition is quite as interesting to the general public as to the knights of the negative; for all the leading photographers of the country, Gurney, Bogardus and Anthony, of New York, many from Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, a few from Cleveland, Buffalo and other minor cities, and even from South Carolina towns, where the art is still in its infancy, have sent pictures, and have naturally sent their best and most striking, while the range and variety is very wide.

But perhaps the most interest attaches to the contributions from abroad, which show, reluctant as our artists may be to own it, either that we have something yet to learn in photography, or that our atmosphere and skies are not so favorable to the best development of the art as those of Europe. Some of the cases have the identical collections which won the highest prizes in the Paris Exposition. The most remarkable photographs do not come, as might have been predicted, from Paris, but from Germany and England. There is a series of *cartes-de-visite* entitled "Child Life in Germany," which furnish a study for any artist. It consists of children, singly or in groups, at their plays, and in a multitude of quiet, picturesque positions, such as the originality of childhood, if left to itself, is constantly assuming, and such as that remarkable artist, Oscar Pletsch, is constantly catching in his drawings. If our photographers undertake to pose children in this way they either look awkward or silly; but these seem entirely unconscious, and so thoroughly graceful and natural; and every picture is a poem. An English contributor has shown a wonderful skill in sitting real personages so grouped and costumed as to represent ideal subjects; and I think nothing in instantaneous photography has ever matched a sea view from the same country, with the glint of the sunlight on the ripples, and a dock of sea-birds caught and transferred to paper on the wing, flying, swooping and ascending. The finest landscape views, in point of execution, come from Switzerland; it is a pity there are no California pictures to compare with them, to test the vaunted superiority of the atmosphere of the Pacific coast for such purposes. One Boston artist only has given specimens of the use to which the art has been put in many legal investigations, in enlarging and comparing signatures, forged and genuine.

LITERARY.

Rev. Mr. Edward E. Hale's next volume of stories will be entitled "Sybaris and Other Homes." It will be published during the summer. The back volumes of the *Atlantic* furnish material for nearly the whole of it; but this third requisition about exhausts the storehouse, and if Mr. Hale publishes more books, he must first write more stories. His pen has been comparatively idle, for him, lately, and even his contributions to *Our Young Folks* have been delayed in appearance by the author's tardiness. He is deeply engaged in the project of founding a new literary review, in the interest of the Unitarian denomination, which the association of ministers of that body has referred with full power to its executive committee.

Though Hawthorne's widow and children are abroad, the second instalment of his fragmentary literary memoranda is preparing for publication. This will consist of his Italian note-books. No part of this journal has appeared in print in any magazine or elsewhere. The public will probably have it this fall. The English note-books will follow eventually, and complete the series, but a year may intervene before their publication. It is five years last week since Hawthorne was borne to his grave in Concord, a wreath of apple-blossoms and the few manuscript leaves of an unfinished romance upon his coffin; but his fame has grown as steadily ever since, as if he had been writing and publishing all the time.

Mr. Charles C. Coffin's ("Carleton's") volume entitled "Our New Way Round the World," has been somewhat delayed by advance orders, but finally appeared to-day. It is a large and handsome volume, with many illustrations, and particularly suitable to be sold by agents.

It is quite likely that Fields, Osgood & Co.'s new cheap "Household" edition of Thackeray, (of which "Vanity Fair," and "Pendennis," are already issued), will be made complete, when all the novels are out, as at present announced, by the addition of the miscellanies, lectures, poems, etc.

A volume of Mr. A. B. Alcott's "Conversations," covering a period of forty years, will soon be printed here. His daughter, the author of "Little Women," has been working too hard, is in poor health, and thinks of running away to Europe. She has written a short serial, "An Old-Fashioned Girl," which will be published in a juvenile magazine here. Her publishers (a class of men who always have a tendency to run a good thing into the ground) want her to write "Little Men," but she will probably be sensible enough to refrain.

Mr. T. W. Higginson is soon to publish another book—"Army Life in a Black Regiment." Those curious to know what it will contain are referred to back numbers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, three or four years ago.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Newburyport "Ardent," Mr. Choate, has succeeded, through his counsel, in getting his trial put off until fall, when it will take place in another city of the same county, lest the feeling against incendiarism in excited Newburyport should work to his prejudice. ... [illegible]

The second centennial of the Old South Church, in this city, has been made the occasion for a division of opinion, the junior pastor advocating the destruction of the venerable edifice, in the heart of business as it is, for the sake of making money to support struggling churches elsewhere, a proposition which many of his parishioners and a large class of the public hear with real horror.

REVERE.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby and his Confreres Hold a Commercial Convention at the Corners—An Account of the Proceedings Thereof—A Remarkable Omission which was Afterwards Remedied.

From the Toledo Blade.

POST OFFICE, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) May 28, 1869.

Confedrit X Roads cannot be said to be, in the Northern sense uv the term, a prosperous town. The fact is its railroad facilities are not uv the best, the nearest one to us being some twelve miles away, and its commercial advantages ain't ez good ez could be desired. They are passable for wagons in Jeon, Guly and August; for mules in April, May, September and October, and the balance uv the time they mite possibly be navigated by flat boats, if the citizens hed anything in perticeler to leave the town for, or ef anybody perticeler desired to come to it.

The citizens, now that they are once agin in full akkord with the General Government, and been thoroughly reconstructed, felt that they hed borne neglect uv their interests in silence ez long ez cood be expected uv the impetuous Southern nacher; and also, that the time hed come when they shood take sich measures ez shood make some effort to avail theirselves uv the nateral advantages uv their position, and wrest from the North the full share uv the trade uv the continent, to wich they are entitled. We uv the Cross Roads felt that we hed the long accepted a second rate commershel posishen, and we felt that we cood not endoor it longer. It wuz therefore resolved to hold a commershel convenshen at the Cross Roads, to take these matters into consideration, with sich others as mite suggest theirselves.

Invitashens wuz sent to all the principle leaders uv the Southern masses, and uv em it wuz confidently expected that Breckinridge, Lee and Boregard would be present.

The convenshen assembled on the day sot. It wuz one uv the largest and most enthoosiastic it hez ever bin my lot to attend. ... [illegible] ...

General McDingus, late C. S. A., uv Secessionville, wuz made President, with thirty-two Vice Presidents, wich comprised all the delegates present. This wuz done ez all uv em seemed to want to be officers.

General McDingus stated the object uv the convenshen to be the devisin uv the means to increase the commershel importance of the section, to develop her resources, to increase her manufacturin interests, and to show the recooperative power of the South generally. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

"*Resolved*, That all carpet-baggers be requested to leave the Hall doorin the session uv the Convenshen."

It was carried with loud applause, after wich Captain McPelter read the letters he hed received, or rather passed em over to me to read, ez I do the most uv it for the Corners.

Jefferson Davis—*President* Davis—I exclaimed, ez I kist the letter, regretted that he cood not be present. His heart still beat for the Sunny South—

I cood git no farther with the readin uv this epistle. ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (Wich is Postmaster.)

THE INDIANS.

Their Operations in Kansas.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth, June 5.

Last night a telegram was received from Mr. Jackson, stating that ten persons were killed and seven missing on the Salina. H. H. Tucker had thirty men in service, and desired authority to enlist and subsist them.

A despatch was also received from Mr. Hamilton, of Salina, stating that Captain Baker had just left for Upper Salina, with a small company, well armed, to bury the dead—twenty bodies up to last night.

Mrs. Deering, of Fort Harker, who has been a resident of that place for three years past, arrived in the city yesterday, direct from her home. The Indian difficulties transpiring in its vicinity prompted her to seek a refuge of safety in Topeka. She says it is not really known what tribes are committing the present depredations, but the supposition of many is that they are Sioux and Cheyennes. It is surmised that these tribes have formed an alliance against the whites, and that they are bent on a wholesale war of extermination.

After the attack of the Indians on the railroad party, on Thursday last, at Wilson's Station, in which two whites were killed and four wounded, a party of Swedes on the Republican, who were absent from their homes on a hunting expedition, were captured by the savages and murdered, and subsequently the homes of these men were visited by the same murderers, and the women and children all brutally massacred. ... [illegible]

The remains of the men murdered at Wilson's ranch were brought into Fort Harker on Saturday. They presented a horrid spectacle. They were scalped, tortured and mangled in every conceivable manner. ... [illegible]

The Pawnees have sent word that they would burn Ellsworth. Stock has been driven off or stampeded by the Indians at several places on the Republican.

There are but about twenty-five troops, able to bear arms, including musicians, at Fort Harker. General Custer, with all his forces, at Fort Hays, has been ordered to the scene of the outrages. The people of Ellsworth were under arms on Monday night. The settlers in that vicinity are but poorly armed, and have little or no ammunition. The settlers are laboring under intense excitement and anxiety, and will be forced to leave the border or be massacred, if aid is not soon furnished them.

Ellsworth, Kansas, (June 7), Despatch to the Leavenworth Times.

The reports of Indian attacks on Major Forsyth's train, which started a few days since for Medicine Bluff, are without foundation. ... [illegible]

Camp Supply is in the Indian Territory, at the junction of Wolf River and Beaver Creek, which form the north fork of the Canadian. ... [illegible]

... started to reach safer places. Mrs. Kine was followed, but crossed the creek and was saved. Mrs. Odierdine was followed; two of her children were killed and one wounded, and herself and another carried off. The dead were stripped, but not scalped or mutilated.

The Indians went toward the Solomon, taking considerable stock.

The calamity is chargeable to a lack of arms and ammunition, for wherever a gun was fired the savages made no fight.

Adjutant General Moorhouse is here, organizing a force of militia.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, June 5.

The Indians are very bold and have frequently come within sight of Sheridan and Ellsworth in the day time. Fears are felt for the safety of four surveying parties now in the field. Two of these parties are Fancis Harlow and Hays, one north of Hays, and one party is about sixty miles west. This is the scene of the Indian outrages, and our surveyors may have been killed or driven from the field, as they have no military protection.

Grass and buffalo are found in abundance on the plains, and the Indian has his forage and meat furnished without making a supply train. Pursuit of them with wagons is rather slow and not very satisfactory.

There are no Quakers on the ground, and the demand for them is not pressing.

From the Leavenworth Commercial, June 5.

Among those committing the depredations, it is well known there are many of the Cheyennes, and for the reason that they leave behind them many of the marks of their superstitious beliefs. Many of the bodies of those killed bear the marks of mutilation peculiar to them. ... [illegible]

In the recent raids many acts of heroism are reported. ... [illegible]

From the Leavenworth Times, June 4.

Governor Harvey was in the city last night, and will leave for the west this morning. He came down to get arms of General Schofield, and has been afforded every facility in his power by that officer.

Governor Harvey has already distributed arms and ammunition to all points threatened on the frontier—along the Republican, White Rock, Solomon, Saline; at Ellsworth, Lake Sibley, Marion Center; at Salina for the Southwest; and as far down as the mouth of the Little Arkansas.

The settlers feel greatly encouraged, being placed in better condition than ever before. Governor Harvey's information in regard to the number of Indians who have committed the recent outrages is indefinite, but the number is probably larger than has generally been supposed.

THE PORTLAND TRAGEDY.

Further Developments and Particulars—Condition of Mrs. Baker—Parker Has an Interview with His Wife.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, June 5.

The melancholy shooting affray on the Western Promenade, Tuesday evening, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation in this city yesterday. That Mrs. Parker had contemplated something desperate is apparent in the fact that she had provided herself with the revolver with which she did the deed, and that she had threatened vengeance upon her rival. But that she had fully resolved to do it is not so certain. It seems that she had intercepted a letter from Mrs. Baker to her husband, proposing an immediate elopement to California. She answered the letter herself, and went to the residence of her counsel in the western portion of the city during the evening and was very solicitous to consult him. He was unable to see her. She had knowledge that her husband was with the woman Baker, and probably proceeded in quest of him on the promenade; when, meeting her rival, all of that terrible jealousy ... and sapping her life away, burst forth, and the half-conceived idea of vengeance became a fixed and deadly purpose. The woman of irreproachable character, the devoted wife and kind mother, became in a moment a maniac. The pistol was clutched; the victim seized, and the deadly bullets did the work.

It is currently, and we believe correctly, stated that Mr. Parker was with Mrs. Baker as his wife approached, but, wishing to avoid a "scene," which he supposed would be the only result, he ran from the seat down the bank close at hand.

The *Advertiser* of last evening says:

"Dr. Sylvester informs us that two or three days must elapse before any opinion can be formed as to the probable result of Mrs. Baker's wounds. At noon to-day no inflammation had set in, and the patient was quite comfortable. ... [illegible]

"The wounded woman begged piteously, when shot, to be taken home, but her cries did not one would volunteer to help her. Mrs. Parker, in answer to the remark from Mrs. Baker, 'You have shot me,' replied, 'And you shot me in the heart over a year ago, and have aggravated the wound ever since,' ... [illegible]

Mrs. Baker passed a very comfortable day yesterday. Although inflammation has not as yet set in, Dr. Sylvester thinks she is not out of danger. She says little for herself, but denies positively that Mr. Parker was with her at the time she was shot. Mrs. Parker is entirely satisfied, we learn, with the course she took, and far from wishes a recovery of her victim.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Discussions at Washington—Minister Curtin's Views—The Famous Despatch of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams Accompanying the Claims in 1866—Senator Sumner Declares His Argument in the Interest of Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Despatch to the New York Times.

When, to-day, the attention of a high official was called to recent statements relative to the present condition of the Alabama negotiations, ... [illegible]

"When the insurrection began, the United States believed themselves to hold a position and prestige equal in consideration and influence to that of any other nation; and it was foreseen that foreign intervention in behalf of the insurgents, even to the extent only of recognizing them as a belligerent, must directly, and more or less completely derogate from the just and habitual influence of the republic. It was foreseen that, should the insurgents receive countenance, aid and support in any degree from Great Britain, the insurrection might be ripened under such influences to a social war, which would involve the life of the nation itself. The United States did not fail to give warning to Her Majesty's Government that the American people could not be expected to submit without resistance to the endurance of any failure of Great Britain to preserve the established relations of peace, amity and good neighborhood with the United States. ... [illegible]

This was the celebrated despatch which accompanied the list of our claims against Great Britain, and which, according to the information in the knowledge of Mr. Seward, was so sedulously kept from the English public, and even from Parliament, till concealment was no longer possible. ... [illegible]

CUBA.

The Landing of the Filibusters—Their Fight With the Spaniards.

Havana (May 29) Correspondence of the New York Times.

"They've come at last, they have landed!" was the expression in the mouth of every Cuban sympathizing with the revolution, on Sunday and Monday last. The filibusters had landed. Spanish-like, no mention was made of the facts officially, until every man, woman and child in this blessed city of Havana had been surfeited with several very highly seasoned versions of the same affair. The official account of the landing of the filibusters, however, reads thus: ... [illegible]

"On the 20th inst., the steamer Guanabacoa carried 120 men to Mayari, and the Marsella, which had gone to Gibara, also returned with troops, together with further reinforcements brought by the men-of-war Africa, Andalusa, and Vasco Nuñez. The *Fabellon*, of Cienfuegos, adds, that the inscription on the captured flag states that it was presented to the Defenders of Liberty by Mrs. Emilia Casanova de Villaverde, of New York."

These were the official and semi-official accounts published in relation to this affair, and from the tenor of the official report and its bombastic style, it was easily seen that a colored gentleman was once more in the wood-pile. ... [illegible]

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Seventh Day of the Craig-Sprague Suit at Wheaton.

Mr. Tourtelotte Concludes His Argument for Plaintiff.

Speeches of Mr. Peters and Judge Cody.

The Excitement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, June 7, 1869.

The trial of the famous Craig-Sprague breach of promise case is dragging its slow length along in the Circuit Court of DuPage County, here situated. Mr. Tourtelotte, on Saturday afternoon, commenced his argument for the prosecution, and about the middle of the forenoon's session of to-day concluded, when he was followed by Mr. Peters of the defence. The interest in the suit still retains unabated, and, if possible, is more intense at this time than at any other period of the proceedings. Quite a number of ladies from Chicago and adjoining towns were present within the railing surrounding the bench and counsel's table, and listened with great interest to the arguments on either side. Tinged as have been all the proceedings of this remarkable case with the most striking obscenity, it is surprising that the ladies so regularly and patiently attend each day. However, their interest in this case can better be explained by themselves than by any one who only surmises the cause.

MR. TOURTELOTTE CONTINUES.

[illegible]

ARGUMENT OF MR. PETERS.

Mr. Peters, of the defence, followed with his argument. He commenced by remarking that Mr. Tourtelotte had gone over a great deal of testimony, but, to his mind, had proven nothing. ... [illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the designated hour the Court re-assembled.

Mr. Peters continued his argument. ... [illegible]

CUBA.

The Landing of the Filibusters—Their Fight With the Spaniards.

Havana (May 29) Correspondence of the New York Times.

"They've come at last, they have landed!" was the expression in the mouth of every Cuban sympathizer here. [illegible]

[illegible]LAND TRAGEDY.

[illegible]

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

[illegible]

MILITARY NEWS.

News from Lieutenant General Sheridan's Headquarters.

Second Lieutenant T. I. F. Card, Seventh Cavalry, reports having pursued the band of Arapahoes that attacked and killed some settlers in the vicinity of Saline River, near Buffalo Creek, Kansas. [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hyde Park Road.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

The Water Fountain Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

Location of Central Park.

[illegible]

BREACH OF PROMISE.

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MR. TOURTELOTTE CONTINUED.

[illegible]

ARGUMENT OF MR. PETERS.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property filed for record on Monday, June 7:

[illegible]

Government of the Northwest.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 4.

[illegible]

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

United States Courts.

[illegible]

In Bankruptcy.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

Not in session.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Taking the Conceit Out of Him.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 7.

The cotton crop is a subject of vital interest, not only in view of the fact that a good crop of cotton implies a better consumptive demand in that part of the country for the breadstuffs and provisions of the Northwest, but also in view of the necessity for cheap cotton to keep the balance of foreign trade from accumulating against us. [illegible]

CONTRA.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 7.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

LATER.

At the Open Board No. 2 spring wheat was in fair demand, and prices were nominally unchanged, the market closing steady at $1.09½ seller June. Corn and oats were quiet, and prices nominal. There was no movement in grain at the evening meeting. Pork products and lake freights were neglected. Hogs were in active demand, at an advance of 15a25c. The supply was light and the prices were cleared at $8.20@9.00 for common to choice grades. The cattle market was firm under a good demand, and in some instances sales were made at an advance on the closing prices of last week. The feeling was firm at the close, at $5.75@7.75 for inferior to extra.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 7.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 7.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 7.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA AND ALL THE DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Hamett,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Essays for Young Men,

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Is Your Liver Inactive?

[illegible]

A Morbid Condition

[illegible]

WATCHES.

The Collins Oreide Watch Factory.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

335 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

[illegible]

CLOTHS.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Lawrence, Mass.,

6-4 Scotch Cheviots,

1869.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON MILLS,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

[illegible]

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Trade Mark for Sterling Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sterling Silver Ware,

AND

Nickel Silver-plated Ware.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

PATENTS.

To Capitalists and Others.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Cars Propelled

WITHOUT

HORSES OR STEAM.

I have secured Letters Patent to run Cars by Spring Power, Patented April 6, 1869. I will dispose of six States. Parties can now have their choice of any State in the Union, or all of the six States.

READ THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[illegible]

Model of Car can be seen by applying to JOS. F. STOKES, Patentee, Room 97 Tremont House, Chicago. Communications promptly replied to.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Gravel.

RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES.

[illegible]

BANKERS.

C. C. PARKS & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 25 Broad and 34 New-st.,

New York.

[illegible]

FILES.

FILES.

[illegible]

SALE.

[illegible]

BISHOP VS. RECTOR.

Present Status of the Difficulty Between Bishop Whitehouse and Rev. C. E. Cheney.

How the Rector was Found Out.

The week of grace granted by Bishop Whitehouse to the Rev. Mr. Cheney, rector of Christ Church, expired yesterday, and the case yet maintains its statu quo. Mr. Cheney has neither recanted nor backed down, and the only course left open to the Bishop is to give his reverend brother a trial before an ecclesiastical court.

NEW STYLE OF STREET CARS.

The Conductor and One Horse to be Dispensed With—Description of the New Concern.

At the close of the present week the Chicago City Railway Company will introduce on one of their lines a style of car which has met with much favor in many other cities, requiring but one horse and dispensing with a conductor, the passengers dropping their fares in a box. It is hoped that the losses incident to scampish conductors will be thus avoided.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

As the preparations of the "Forty Thieves" were not completed last evening, there was no performance, a dress rehearsal being substituted. The first performance takes place this evening, and the rehearsal indicated a very successful one.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mark Smith commenced his second week last evening with his superb roles in "The Fine Old English Gentleman" and "Nine Points of the Law." The same bill will be repeated this evening.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

"Black and White" ...

IMPORTANT TO VESSEL MEN.

Rights of Mortgagees and Material Men—Judge Drummond's Decision on the Same Question Reviewed and Disapproved.

Intervening Claimants vs. Miller & Miller vs. The Propeller St. Joseph. United States District Court, Western District, Michigan. In Admiralty. May 29, 1869.

Judge Withey, of the District Court for the Western District of Michigan, deciding the priorities between rival claimants for the proceeds in the registry.

We, therefore, hold to the following order of payment and priorities as between the parties before the court:

1. Maritime liens.
2. Liens given by State laws.
3. Mortgage liens.
4. The assignee in bankruptcy of the owner.

THE HYDE PARK ROAD.

Proposed Construction of a First-Class Carriage Way.

Of all the pleasure drives leading out of Chicago there is none, by reason of the scenery along the way and the exquisite attractions at the end of the route, so popular and enjoyable as the Hyde Park road or avenue, which begins at the Douglas Monument and extends to that most lovely of all Chicago's suburbs, the Long Branch of the West, Hyde Park.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Out of the Bridewell and Back Again: or How a Saloon Keeper was Duped.

On the 9th of May, James O'Hara, proprietor of the saloon No. 261 South Wells street, was arrested and fined $100 for keeping a disorderly house. Not having that amount at his disposal, he was sent to the Bridewell.

STEAM ROLLER.

An Improved Street Sweeper.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

West Lake Street Visited by a Conflagration Last Night—Loss, $12,000.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Regular Monthly Meeting of the St. George's Benevolent Society was held at their hall, No. 296 South Clark street, last evening, President Bailey in the chair.

EXCITING CHASE.

Horse Thieves About—A Capture—Judge Lynch Threatened.

THE POLICE COURTS.

INDIANA.

Woman's Rights Gathering—Opinion as to the Constitutionality of the Specific Appropriation Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.

A Woman's Rights Convention meets at Morrison's Opera Hall, in this city, to-morrow.

D. F. WILLIAMSON,
Attorney General of the State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The advertisement in Boarding Column, inserted in Sunday's issue of this paper, should have read 224 Wabash avenue, instead of 226 Wabash avenue.

All soreness of the eyes removed by the use of Wolcott's Pain Paint.

The Vermont Spring Water.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best.

Old newspapers, in good order—not torn or mutilated—for sale at Tribune office at 75 cents per 100.

AUCTION SALES.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants.
5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

Elegant Silver-plated Ware, 500 packages Glassware, AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, June 8, at 9½ o'clock,
At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE. DRY GOODS,
Woolens, Prints, Clothing, Straw Goods, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Boots and Shoes, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS June 9 and 10, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11, Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION,
For account of whom it may concern,
On THURSDAY, June 10th, at 2½ O'clock,
At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Entire Furniture and Fixtures OF Jackson's Dining Saloon,
No. 91 South Clark-st.,
AT AUCTION.
On Friday, June 11, at 10 o'clock,
AT 91 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT LAND SALE At Auction, OF TWO THOUSAND ACRES!
BELONGING TO THE
Estates of Henry Seymour, of Utica, N. Y., and Jeremiah Price, Chicago, Ill., in the
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Cook and Will Counties,
TOWN OF JOLIET,
DuPage and Grundy Counties,
ON WEDNESDAY,
The 16th Day of June, 1869,
At the salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., of
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Title Perfect.
Description.
Sale Peremptory.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue until this property which, by decree of THE UNITED STATES COURT IS ORDERED TO BE PARTITIONED, is sold.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Administrator Estate Jeremiah Price.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.
MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO.
Tuesday, June 8, 1869, at 3 o'clock precisely,
Two-story House, and Lot, 449 Warren-av. near Union-park.
MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 52 Dearborn-st.

PATENT RIGHTS.
Huntington's Improved Grain Bag Fastener.
MOFFATT, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 52 Dearborn-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auction and Commission Merchants, No. 22 Lake-st.
WE WILL OFFER AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, June 9, at 9½ o'clock, prompt,
Boots and Shoes,
Clothing,
Prints,
Piece Goods,
Hoop Skirts, &c.
AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
BANKRUPT STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
140 cases Custom-made Boots and Shoes, to pay advances.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

By W. B. LANGLEY.
No. 178 South Clark-st.
South Lots, Hyde Park, AT AUCTION,
400 Lots in Sec. 13, 37, 14, in Town of Hyde Park.
W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

Harness, Saddles and Bridles at AUCTION,
W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

By DANIEL SCOTT & CO. AUCTION.
THURSDAY, June 10th, at 10 a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 41 Randolph-st.
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Muslins, Shirtings,
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

J. B. FITCH,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
SALESROOMS—36 and 38 South Wells-st.,
Opposite Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
U. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers
TO-NIGHT—MATINEE SATURDAY.
Grand Burlesque and Pantomime Production.
40 THIEVES.
Forty Thieves March by Forty Young Ladies.
Fun! Fun! Fun!

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last Week of the Popular Legitimate Comedian,
MR. MARK SMITH.
TWO SPLENDID COMEDIES
Fine Old English Gentleman.
Squire Broadlands .... Mr. Mark Smith
To conclude with the comedy of
NINE POINTS OF LAW.
Joe Ironsides .... Mr. Mark Smith

WOOD'S NATIONAL MUSEUM.
J. W. BLAISDELL .... MANAGER.
SOLON SHINGLE;
Or, The People's Lawyer.
THE CRIMES OF THE GARDEN CITY.
THE COURT HOUSE.
POTTER PALMER'S NEW BUILDING.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.
FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager
BLACK AND WHITE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
40 Thieves
POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT.
WABASH-AV. VELOCIPEDROME.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
Miss JENNIE DURKEE.
THIRD GRAND FANCY DRESS
MASQUERADE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c.

MACHINERY.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PIANOS.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

WANTED.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Another Reduction of the Force in the Treasury Department.

Result of the City Election.

Reports of Indian Hostilities in Kansas Exaggerated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.

INDIAN MATTERS CONSIDERED IN CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was mainly devoted to the consideration of Indian matters.

THE ELECTION RIOTS.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORIES.

GEORGIA.

BURLINGAME'S MISSION.

THE NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.

AN INQUIRY FROM NICARAGUA.

TEXAS.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

APPOINTMENT.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

THE SANTA FE ROBBERY.

REMOVALS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER FOR MOBILE.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

LEAKAGE ON SPIRITS IN BOND.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

THE SANTA FE ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

THE SOUTH.

Political Arrests in Georgia—Murder of a United States Officer at Jackson, Miss.—Tennessee Politics—Southern Press Association—Address of the Conservative Republicans of Mississippi.

ALBANY.

Proceedings in the National Typographical Convention.

RELIGIOUS.

Illinois State Sunday School Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Irish Church. Threatened Collision with the Lords. Revolutionary Talk.